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FOOD FISH

MARKET REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

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MARKET REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

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SUMMARY

1972 Review--Higher Supplies and Prices

For most varieties of fresh and frozen finfish, 1972 was characterized by both increased supplies and prices in the United States. Most of the 1972 gain in supplies was the result of sharply increased imports. There were, however, less flounder and halibut available for consumption. Despite greater supplies, prices continued to climb. Signs of consumer price resistance were noted in some instances--cod fillets and halibut, for example. Gains in consumption of cod did not match the increase in supplies, and inventories grew. Halibut consumption dropped notably, as prices rose and inventories increased, compared with a year earlier. Among major canned items, the supplies, consumption, and prices were up for tuna and sardines, while a disappointing 1972 pack of canned salmon led to a drop in consumption and higher prices.

First Quarter 1973-- Prices Continue to Rise

Market conditions during the first quarter of 1973 were similar to those existing during most of last year. Prices continued to rise but at a somewhat slower rate. Supplies were higher than the previous year because of relatively high inventory carryover and heavy imports. The domestic landings picture was mixed. The catch of ocean perch improved, but landings of cod, haddock, flounder, and tuna dropped below comparable year-earlier totals. Similarly, changes in consumption varied. More sticks and portions, and cod were consumed, while the consumption of haddock and ocean perch was below a year earlier.

1973 Outlook--Tight Supplies, Pressure on Prices, and a Price Freeze

Tighter supplies appear likely for several major fresh and frozen items, notably flounder, halibut, and salmon. Similarly, the outlook is somewhat pessimistic for the new salmon pack in 1973. Relatively low imports of frozen blocks early in the year point to a tighter supply situation in this area. On the bright side, some improvement is foreseen in haddock supplies--by way of heavier imports--and in supplies of ocean perch. Also, a good domestic pack of sardines is expected, and the tuna supply outlook is favorable.

Demand appears strong enough to hold in face of moderate price increases, but any sharp gains would likely meet buyer resistance. Market conditions throughout 1973 would normally be expected to generate moderate price increases for fresh and frozen and canned fishery products at all levels. There has been, of course, a lid placed on wholesale and retail prices for foods for 60 days commencing June 13, 1973, and some further control can be expected.

FISH BLOCKS

Review of 1972

Both supplies and utilization of fish blocks in the United States rose to alltime highs in 1972. Strong demand for blocks and high prices attracted record imports which contributed to total supplies of 421 million pounds--76 million pounds higher than 1971 (table 1). Of this total, 345 million pounds moved into further processing, a 63-million-pound increase over 1971. This left 76 million pounds of fish blocks in inventory at year-end--13 million pounds more than at the end of 1971.

Imports of fish blocks in 1972 totaled 355 million pounds, up 14 percent from 1971.

World shortages of cod blocks, coupled with higher prices, contributed to notable changes in the mix of species imported. Two varieties of pollock--Alaska and Atlantic--became more prominent in 1972, along with heretofore lesser used species, as can be seen in the following table:

Table A.--U.S. block imports by species, 1971-72

Species	1971		1972	
	Mil. lbs.	Percent	Mil. lbs.	Percent
Cod	193.0	62	207.5	59
Flounder	22.6	7	17.6	5
Haddock	28.9	9	25.9	7
Pollock	28.9	9	54.9	15
Other	37.8	13	49.5	14
Total	311.2	100	355.4	100

Japan became a major supplier of fish blocks to the United States in 1972, increasing shipments from 3.5 million pounds in 1971 to 41.2 million pounds last year (table 2). Japan's shipments were predominantly composed of Alaska pollock. This gave Japan about 12 percent of the United States block market in 1972 compared to only 1 percent the year before (fig. 1).

Shipments from Canada, the leading United States supplier, were down by nearly one-fourth (73 million pounds vs. 97 million pounds a year earlier); Canada's share of the United States market slipped from 31 percent to 21 percent. This change was partially the result of a 9-percent drop in Canadian landings of groundfish in 1972 (cod landings were down 11 percent).

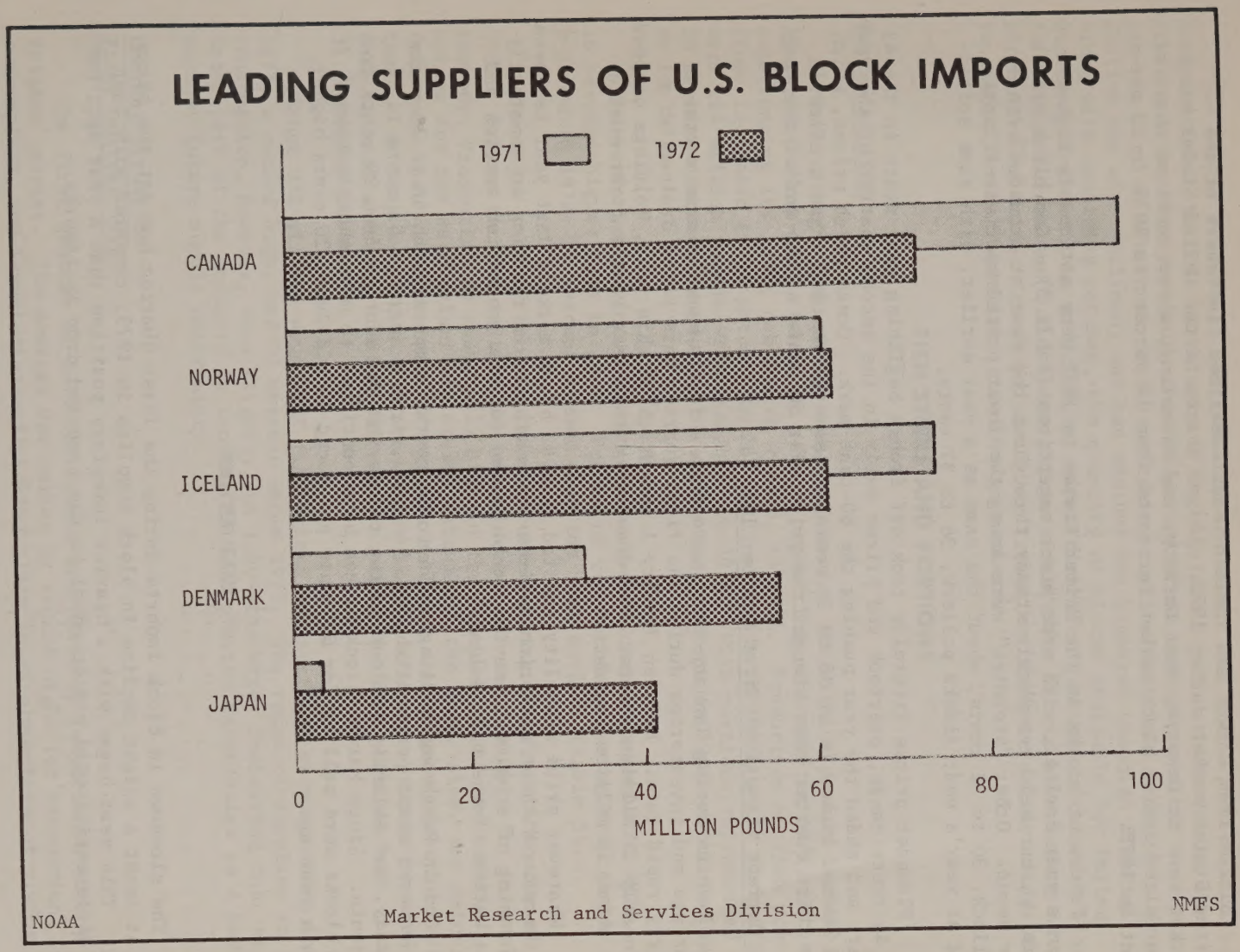
LEADING SUPPLIERS OF U.S. BLOCK IMPORTS
1971
1972
CANADA
NORWAY
ICELAND
DENMARK
JAPAN
0
20
40
60
80
100
MILLION POUNDS
NOAA
Market Research and Services Division
NMFS

FIGURE 1

Blocks from Norway and Iceland each declined in share of the United States market during 1972. Larger shares of the United States block market went to Denmark, West Germany, and Greenland, whose combined share of the United States block market increased from 14 percent in 1971 to 23 percent in 1972.

Prices of blocks in the United States in 1972 were noticeably higher than a year earlier, with some minor exceptions (table 3). Cod block prices were up, but held remarkably steady throughout the year at around 47 cents per pound. Other "steadies" were among the lower priced species--Atlantic pollock, 30 to 32 cents, about the same as a year earlier, with some softening at year's end; Alaska pollock, 36 to 37 cents.

Flounder prices literally took off from a beginning year start in the 43 to 44 cents range, overtook cod prices early in the second quarter of the year year, and ended the year pushing the 60-cent mark. Ocean perch prices, which had seemed locked in at 38 to 39 cents for several months, began a climb in the third quarter that brought the price near 50 cents at the end of the year.

The Current Situation--First Quarter 1973

Imports during January-March were down a fourth from the same months a year ago and inventories during the first quarter were being drained at a fairly rapid rate. Between January 1 and March 31 this year, holdings dropped by nearly 35 million pounds. The drawdown during last year's first quarter was about 13 million pounds.

Whatever price stability existed in U.S. block markets last year has been shattered. Without exception, prices are moving up in reaction to apparently tightening of supplies, heavier world demand for the groundfish species and devaluation of the U.S. dollar.

Cod in March was selling at 56 to 57 cents, compared with 48 to 49 cents in January; ocean perch climbed to 54 cents, from a start of 51 cents in January, and Atlantic pollock during the period has shot up from 29 cents to 33 cents. Since March, block prices have continued to move sharply upward. Cod blocks were selling for 67 cents per pound in mid-June, 20 cents higher than a year ago.

1973 OUTLOOK

The slowdown in block imports during the first quarter has set the stage for at least a slight decline in block supplies in 1973, compared with last year. This year began with a heavier inventory position than a year ago, but the differential will not be equal to the expected drop in imports.

The supply problem is particularly acute with cod blocks, which will be less available to U.S. markets in 1973. Iceland's cod catches during the first quarter this year were down 25 percent from the same quarter a year ago--in part an aftermath of the volcanic eruption last fall. Norway's production has also declined, and bad weather has hampered Canadian fishing. Along with declining catches, the quantity of blocks available for United States markets will be affected by competition from growing markets for blocks in Western Europe and U.K., where prices offered for blocks have become as attractive as United States prices. Any freeze on domestic prices could tend to divert further supplies into foreign markets.

FISH STICKS AND PORTIONS

Review of 1972

Production of fish sticks and portions was 383 million pounds in 1972, 13 percent above 1971 (table 4). Total production rebounded in 1972, after experiencing its first decline on record, in 1971. Production of fish portions increased by 12 percent to 269 million pounds in 1972, while fish sticks were 114 million pounds--17 percent above 1971. Fish portions represented 70 percent of total production of sticks and portions in 1972--about the same as in 1971.

Wholesale prices for cod sticks averaged 76 cents per pound in 1972, 10 percent higher than in 1971. Prices of cod portions averaged 60 cents a pound in 1972--11 percent higher than the year earlier (table 5).

The major part of this increase occurred during the first 5 months of 1972. Prices for the rest of the year leveled off considerably for several reasons. Production is seasonally high in the 4th quarter, and raw material prices for cod were relatively steady throughout the year. Also, the price increases that had gone into effect were met with some degree of buyer resistance. As long as prices were steady for blocks, domestic processors were able to hold a margin of 12 to 13 cents a pound for fish portions and 26 to 31 cents for sticks.

About 373 million pounds of fish sticks and portions were consumed in 1972, a record high, and 11 percent above 1971. The ratio of supplies to consumption, however, rose slightly, to 1.09--the latter indicating that at least part of the industry is tending to hold greater inventories as a hedge against future supply uncertainty.

Current Situation--
First Quarter 1973

The first quarter of 1973 for sticks and portions reflected a strong sellers' market. The quarter was marked by record highs for production, consumption, and inventories--all taking place in an atmosphere of rising prices--particularly for portions.

During the first 2 months of 1973, prices for sticks and portions did not fully reflect increases in raw material cost. The usual 13-cent margin between cod block and portion prices, for example, narrowed to around 8 cents. However, wholesale prices for fish portions have been on the increase since late February. Prices of cod portions, for example, have increased from 62 cents per pound in February to 67 cents in May, after increasing less than 2 cents in the previous 8 months. Prices for fish sticks, on the other hand, still remained stable during the first quarter of 1973. Level prices for sticks, as opposed to increases in prices for portions, indicate more pronounced consumer resistance in retail food chains than in the institutional market--the market where most fish portions are utilized (fig. 2).

Inventories of fish sticks and portions at the beginning of 1973 were 34 million pounds, about 50 percent higher than the previous year, and the highest on record.

Production of fish sticks and portions during the first quarter of 1973 increased to 110 million pounds, 13 percent higher than the same period in 1972.

Despite rising prices for portions, apparent consumption of sticks and portions increased to 119 million pounds during the first quarter of 1973, 15 percent higher than last year, and a record for a single quarter. As heavy as consumption was, it still only cleared out a quantity slightly higher than first quarter production. Consequently, April 1 inventories of sticks and portions were still running about 50 percent above year ago levels.

1973 OUTLOOK

Production of sticks and portions during 1973 will probably be slightly above the 383 million pounds produced in 1972. Lower block imports will be an important restraint.

As for the price outlooks, producers of sticks and portions during the freeze will lose their flexibility to widen previously controlled margins. The margin between cod blocks and portions was narrowed to 7 to 8 cents in May, and this type of cost squeeze calls for some adjustment. Heavier inventories than a year ago (as of the end of the first quarter), however, will tend to slow the rate of price increases.

Demand for sticks and portions is apparently strong. "Disappearance," or apparent consumption during the first quarter was up 15 percent over a year ago, at wholesale prices that were 6 to 11 percent higher than a year ago. Given the general food price picture, it is reasonable to expect that demand will continue strong, particularly if gains in price of sticks and portions are moderate.

Producers will face a continued tight supply situation for blocks--particularly cod--and will be using more pollock, Greenland turbot, and whiting. Also there will likely be an increasing percentage of specialty items cut from blocks, such as puffs and wedges, which do not require as large a component of fish flesh.

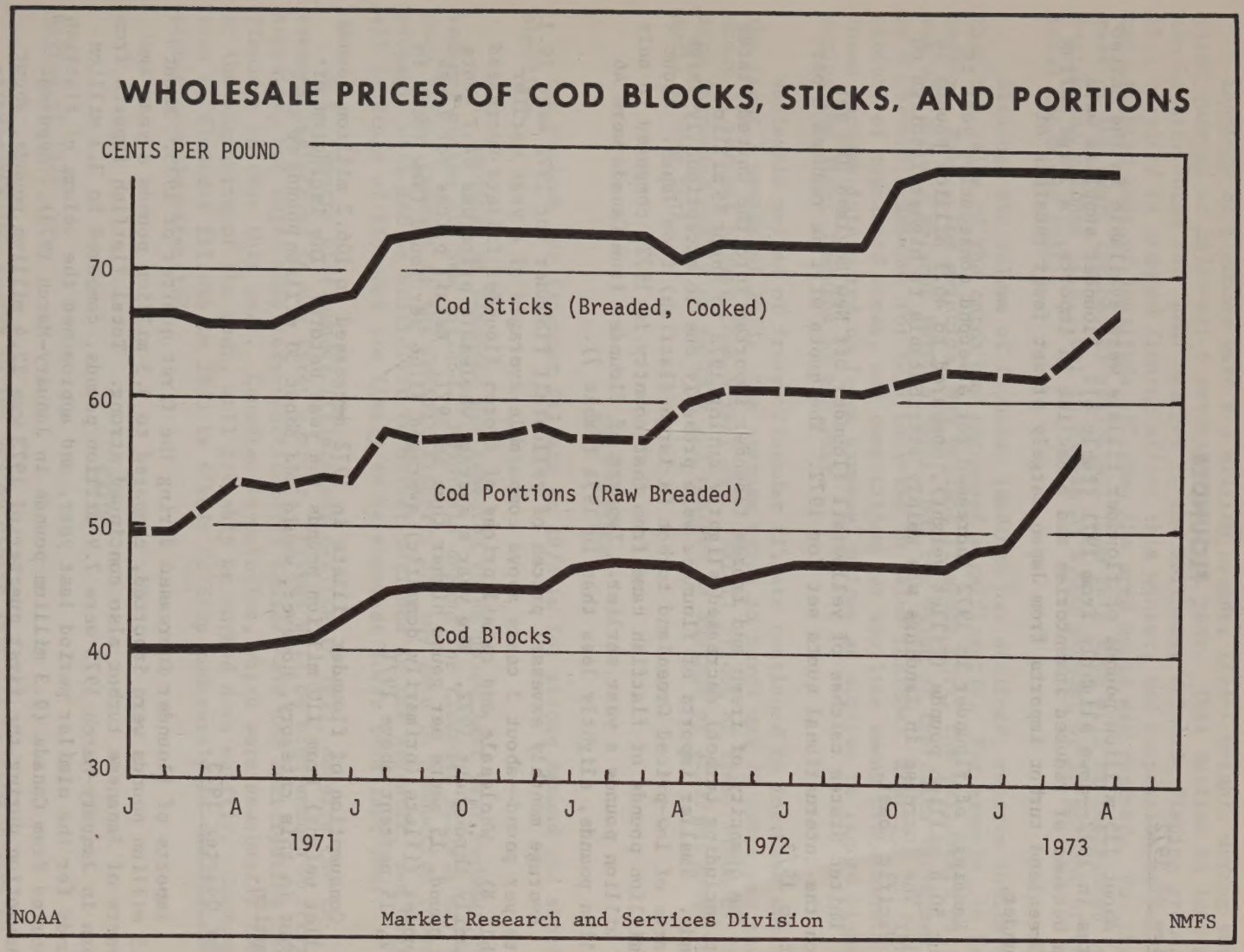
WHOLESALE PRICES OF COD BLOCKS, STICKS, AND PORTIONS
CENTS PER POUND
70
60
50
40
30
Cod Sticks (Breaded, Cooked)
Cod Portions (Raw Breaded)
Cod Blocks
J
A
J
O
J
A
J
O
J
A
1971
1972
1973
NOAA
Market Research and Services Division
NMFS

FIGURE 2

FLOUNDER

Review of 1972

About 115 million pounds of flounder fillets were available in the United States in 1972--down slightly from 1971 (table 6). Flounder supplies were down because of reduced inventories and a decline in imports. A large influx of Greenland turbot imports from Japan largely offset fewer receipts of flounder.

Landings of flounder in 1972 increased for a second consecutive year to about 50.6 million pounds (fillet weight), compared to 46.9 million pounds in 1971. The increase in landings was mainly attributable to higher landings on the Pacific Coast.

United States catches of yellowtail flounder off New England did not reach the international quota set for 1972. The quota will be reduced 8 percent in 1973.

The quantity of fresh and frozen flounder imported into the United States (not including turbot) decreased slightly during 1972 to about 55 million pounds. Smaller imports of flounder were probably due to exceptionally large imports of low-priced Greenland turbot (a large flatfish) from Japan. About 32 million pounds of flatfish came from that country in 1972, compared to only 6.6 million pounds a year earlier. Imports of flounder from Canada were 46 million pounds, slightly less than in 1971 (table 7).

Average monthly exvessel prices of yellowtail flounder for 1972 were 19.1 cents per pound--about 3 cents above comparable averages of a year earlier (table 8). Wholesale and retail prices of frozen flounder fillets increased steadily throughout 1972. The year's average wholesale price was 64.7 cents per pound, 15 cents per pound higher than in 1971. Retail prices for fresh flounder fillets (primarily domestic) averaged $1.66 per pound (New York) in 1972, 15 percent above 1971.

Consumption of flounder fillets in 1972 decreased to 106.2 million pounds (fillet weight) from 110 million pounds the year before. The inclusion of turbot in this category, however, would add about 30 million pounds to consumption.

First Quarter 1973

Imports of flounder increased during the first quarter of 1973. About 13.5 million pounds were imported, compared to 9.3 million pounds a year ago. Imports of Japanese turbot also continued strong. Total flatfish imports from Japan in January-March 1973 were 7.9 million pounds, compared to 3.3 million pounds for the similar period last year, and approached the volume of flatfish imported from Canada (9.3 million pounds in January-March 1973). Apparent consumption during the first quarter of 1973 was 22.4 million pounds, about the same as a year ago. Consequently, the increase in imports resulted in higher ending stocks for the first quarter of 1973 compared to a year before. Cold storage holdings of flounder were 6 million pounds at the end of March, compared to 3.2 million a year before.

Landings of flounder were 6.3 million pounds, fillet weight, during the first quarter of 1973--off 6 percent from last year. This decline in landings can be attributed to: poor weather in the Northwest Atlantic fishing grounds that resulted in reduced fishing effort this winter, and suspension of yellowtail fishing east of longitude 69° when the area quota was reached. For the rest of the year, catches of yellowtail from this area will be restricted to incidental catches (i.e., not in excess of 5,000 pounds, or 10 percent of the total catch per trip).

Although the volume of flounder landings has declined, reports indicate that the value of the catch has increased significantly. For example, in New Bedford, Mass., the principal New England flounder port, the yellowtail catch was off about 3 percent through March, but the value of the catch increased by 8 percent. Reasons for this increase in value include: scarcity of fish, closure of regulated areas, and competition for supplies among processors. These factors interacted to force exvessel prices at auction to record highs during the first 3 months of the year.

Wholesale prices of frozen flounder fillets continued to increase during the first 3 months of 1973. The average price in March was 79 cents per pound, about 41 percent higher than a year ago. Retail prices of fresh flounder fillets increased nearly as rapidly and reached an average of $2.37 per pound in April at New York.

1973 OUTLOOK

The outlook for flounder fillets in 1973 is for strong demand and shorter supplies.

U.S. landings of flounder are expected to be below last year because of reduced quotas off New England. Favorable demand for flounder fillets may induce larger catches in the Pacific fishery, but any gain in production there probably will not be sufficient to offset declines in the Atlantic, and overall landings of flounder are likely to be somewhat lower than last year.

U.S. imports of flounder fillets may decline in 1973, despite the increases registered in the first quarter. Prices will be high enough to attract supplies, but major suppliers--particularly Canada--are not anticipating large flounder catches this year. Canadian inventories, which were seasonally low at the beginning of the year, will probably be worked down swiftly. Consumption of flounder fillets in 1973 is likely to drop moderately in the face of a tighter supply situation.

COD

Review of 1972

Total supplies of cod in the United States were 121 million pounds in 1972, about 14 million pounds more than in 1971, but 4 million pounds less than in 1970 (table 9). The increase in supplies resulted from heavier imports--inventories and domestic landings declined.

Domestic landings dropped from 19.1 million pounds (fillet weight) in 1971 to 15.7 million in 1972. A slight increase in Pacific landings was not adequate to compensate for the decline in Atlantic cod landings.

Imports of cod fillets increased substantially in 1972. All of the traditional cod-supplying nations except Iceland increased their exports of cod fillets to the United States in 1972 (table 7).

The decline in imports from Iceland was caused mainly by the fact that the size of cod caught was not preferred for filleting and consequently the percentage of the catch of cod used for frozen products declined.

Imports of cod fillets from Denmark, Canada, and Norway increased. Cod landings in Denmark in 1972 were higher than the year before, and cod fillet prices in the United States were attractive.

Increased imports during 1972 contributed to higher cold storage holdings towards the end of the year. During the early part of 1972, stocks of cod fillets were exceptionally low. By year's end stocks were 16.2 million pounds, about 10 million pounds higher than at the end of 1971.

Cod prices in 1972 were up from a year earlier at all market levels. The average exvessel price in 1972 was 21.2 cents per pound, about 39 percent higher than the average for 1971 (table 10). After the seasonal decline during the first half of the year, exvessel prices increased steadily and reached 30.9 cents per pound in December. The average 1972 wholesale price for frozen fillets was 56 cents per pound, up 21 percent from 1971.

Consumption of fresh and frozen cod was 104.6 million pounds in 1972, 3.5 million pounds more than a year before, but 12.8 million pounds less than in 1970. Consumption was especially high during the second and third quarter of the year reflecting larger available supplies.

Although consumption increased, it did not rise at the same rate as available supplies, indicating some possible consumer resistance to the large price increases during the year.

First Quarter 1973

Supplies of cod fillets continued relatively heavy during the first quarter of 1973. About 41 million pounds were available--43 percent more than during January-March 1972. The increase in supplies was attributable to increased imports and heavier inventories compared with a year ago.

Imports of cod fillets were 22 million pounds in January-March this year compared with 19 million pounds a year earlier. Cold storage holdings continued to increase in January, reaching 17.2 million pounds at the end of the month. Holdings declined seasonally during March, but were still 2.5 times the stocks of a year earlier, on April 1.

Wholesale prices of frozen cod fillets continued to increase during the first quarter of 1973, although not as rapidly as in 1972. The average price in March was 57.9 cents per pound, only about 1.8 cents per pound higher than a year ago. The average monthly exvessel price in principal New England ports as well as wholesale and retail prices for fresh cod fillets also appeared to be leveling off during the first quarter. However, the average wholesale price for fresh cod fillets in April was 31 percent higher and the retail price 40 percent higher than a year ago.

Consumption of cod fillets continued strong during the first quarter of 1973. Total consumption was 27.8 million pounds, compared to 23.7 million pounds a year ago.

1973 OUTLOOK

Strong demand for cod fillets in the United States is expected to continue for the remainder of 1973. On the supply side, however, the outlook is less positive. Landings of cod in the first quarter were lower than a year ago. Prices of cod fillets in the United Kingdom and West Germany are currently comparable to prices paid in the United States. This was caused mainly by the devaluation of the U.S. dollar in February, this year. This price development tends to encourage producers, both Norwegian and Danish, to develop growing EEC markets, and more cod fillets than before are expected to be shipped to the EEC area. Consequently, the share shipped to the United States will probably decline, and it appears likely that U.S. imports of cod fillets will not increase in 1973, and might be slightly lower.

To satisfy the high demand, cold storage holdings will be drawn on more heavily than a year ago. Stocks by the end of 1973 are likely to be less than half of the quantity on hand at the end of 1972.

HADDOCK

Review of 1972

Nearly 47 million pounds of haddock (fillet weight) were available in the United States in 1972--up about 12 percent from the previous year (table 11). This increase reversed the downward trend in supplies over the past 5 years, and resulted from a 6-million-pound gain in imports and higher beginning inventories. Domestic landings, however, continued to decline and the haddock fishery off New England remained under quota regulation by the International Commission for North Atlantic Fisheries.

U.S. landings in 1972 were about 3.9 million pounds on a fillet weight basis--half those in 1971 (fig. 3).

About 34 million pounds were imported--compared to 28.4 million pounds in 1971. Imports were higher from Norway. Norway was the major source of haddock fillets, with about 29 percent of the total (table 7), followed by Denmark (21 percent), Iceland (17 percent), and Canada (15 percent). Canada's share of the United States haddock fillet market dropped considerably.

Cold storage holdings of haddock fillets built up slightly during 1972, starting the year at 8.9 million pounds and ending at 9.4 million pounds, which was the highest year-end figure in several years.

Haddock prices in 1972 were up from a year earlier at all market levels (table 12). At principal New England ports, the dockside price for haddock averaged 43 cents per pound, compared with 32.4 a year earlier. Wholesale prices climbed to an average $1.29 per pound for fresh haddock fillets, compared to 94 cents in 1971, and imported frozen haddock fillets averaged 58.8 cents per pound (1-pound cellopack), up from 56.2 cents a year earlier.

Retail prices of frozen fillets were strong throughout the year, reaching about $1.14 per pound in December 1972. The annual average was $1.06 per pound, about 6 cents above the 12-month average in 1971.

Consumption of haddock fillets in 1972 reached 38 million pounds and was higher than in 1971, but well below the average quantity consumed from 1967 to 1971 (44.9 million pounds). A declining trend in consumption of haddock fillets has prevailed during the past 10 years due to declining U.S. catches and lack of foreign sources able to take up the slack.

Current Situation--First Quarter 1973

Total supplies of haddock increased during the first quarter of 1973, as the quantity available for consumption rose to 20.8 million pounds--28 percent above the first quarter 1972.

As in 1972, the recent increase was based on increased imports and high beginning inventories. Domestic landings of haddock during the first quarter were 0.7 million pounds (fillet weight), about 30 percent below the first quar-

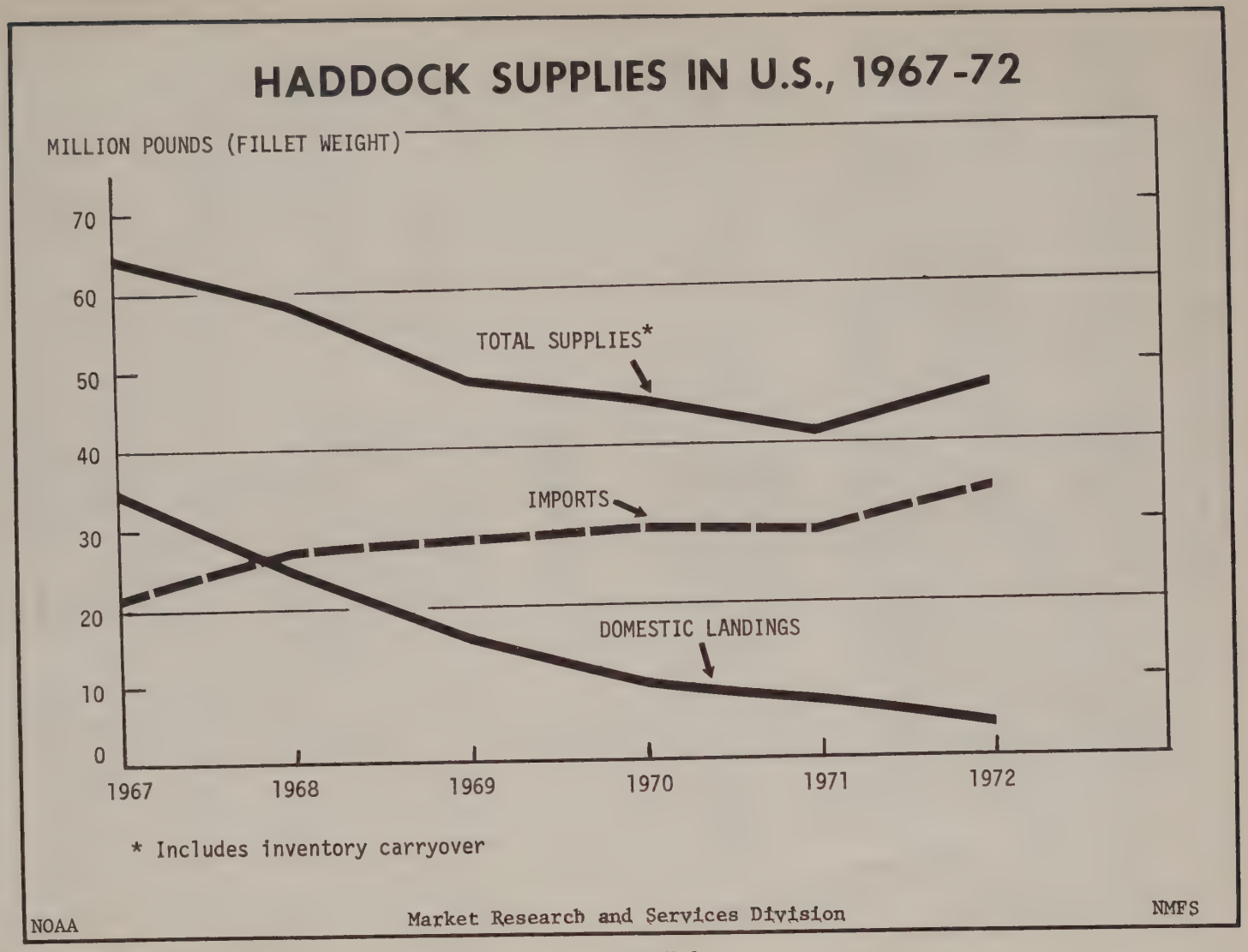
HADDOCK SUPPLIES IN U.S., 1967-72
MILLION POUNDS (FILLET WEIGHT)
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
TOTAL SUPPLIES*
IMPORTS
DOMESTIC LANDINGS
1967
1968
1969
1970
1971
1972
* Includes inventory carryover
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FIGURE 3

ter of 1972. The drop was related to conservation moves--the closure of the three haddock spawning areas for a 3-month period beginning on March 1.

Imports were up sharply in the first quarter. The 10.7 million pounds of haddock fillets imported were 67 percent above the first quarter of 1972. More was received from Canada, Norway, and Denmark, and several new countries also began shipping haddock fillets to the United States. Higher prices are obviously attracting some new supplies.

There is some evidence that consumers have balked at the higher prices for haddock fillets. In the first quarter, consumption dropped 14 percent below first quarter 1972, and the quantity in cold storage rose to near record levels. The buildup in inventories was relieved somewhat by a heavy movement out of storage during March, when consumption rose 49 percent compared with the same month in 1972. Inventories by April 1 dropped to 9.6 million pounds. This level, however, was nearly three times the quantity in storage on April 1, 1972.

1973 OUTLOOK

Total supplies of haddock are expected to improve in 1973, and to be somewhat above the 47 million pounds available in 1972. Contributing factors will be heavier imports, added to relatively high beginning-year inventories. The domestic catch will likely decline. Consumption will be constrained primarily by supply problems.

OCEAN PERCH

Review of 1972

About 114 million pounds of ocean perch were available in the United States in 1972, up 14 percent from 1971, and the highest on record. The increase in supplies resulted from heavier imports (table 13).

Landings of ocean perch in the United States in 1972 totaled about 21 million pounds (fillet weight), about the same as in 1971. Canadian landings for ocean perch, converted to fillet weight basis, were 74 million pounds in 1972, compared to 75 million pounds in 1971.

Imports of ocean perch were about 72 million pounds in 1972, up 26 percent from the previous year. About 95 percent of the imports came from Canada (table 7). Although Canadian ocean perch landings were off slightly in 1972, increased exports to the United States were achieved by heavy drawing from Canadian holdings, especially after April 1972.

Despite the increased imports, domestic cold storage holdings of ocean perch declined during 1972. Stocks were nearly 3 million pounds less at the end of 1972 than at the beginning of the year. At the same time, there was about a 4-million-pound decrease in the cold storage holdings of ocean perch held in Canada. The combined combined United States and Canadian

cold storage holdings of ocean perch at the end of 1972 were 22 million pounds, compared to 29 million pounds the year before.

Average exvessel, wholesale, and retail prices for ocean perch in 1972 were above comparable averages of a year earlier (table 14). Although landings were slightly below a year earlier, fishermen's gross earnings from ocean perch fishing in 1972 were up about 13 percent from 1971.

The wholesale price of frozen fillets of ocean perch increased steadily throughout 1972. The 12-month average for 1972 was 44 cents per pound, compared to 37 cents per pound a year before--a 19-percent increase.

Retail prices for ocean perch also strengthened in 1972, especially during the second half of the year. The annual average was 77 cents per pound, 4 cents above a year before. The December average, however, soared to 85 cents per pound, 13 cents above the same month in 1971.

The quantity of ocean perch consumed in the United States increased substantially in 1972. Total consumption increased nearly 22 percent in 1972. This increase in demand for ocean perch indicates that generally rising food prices encouraged consumers to consider lower priced fish items more seriously in 1972 than in recent years. There are few fish and meat items in the price range of ocean perch.

Current Situation

For the first quarter of 1973, ocean perch landings were slightly above the previous year. However, because of a decline in imports (off 39 percent) total supplies for the period were below last year.

Average exvessel prices and wholesale prices during February and March have steadied at record high levels. Retail prices have continued to advance at new highs.

Cold storage holdings for the first quarter averaged 14 percent below the previous year. Combined United States and Canadian cold storage holdings at the end of February were 13 million pounds, compared to 14.8 million pounds a year ago. Canadian holdings show some sign of building up.

Probably as a result of decreased supplies, consumption in the first quarter declined by 22 percent, compared with the first quarter of last year. About 25 million pounds of ocean perch were consumed in the first quarter.

1973 OUTLOOK

Demand for ocean perch is expected to continue to increase during the rest of 1973. This demand will probably be stimulated as consumers see ocean perch as a relatively good buy compared to other higher priced fillet items.

The supply situation for ocean perch is one of the more promising among the groundfish species. If present favorable harvesting conditions continue, domestic and Canadian landings should be up from last year. Additional sources for imports are appearing. Although United States and Canadian cold storage holdings were below last year at the end of the first quarter, Canadian holdings show signs of increase.

Increased competition for supplies from Europe may partially divert ocean perch from U.S. markets. Thus, imports may not be much higher in 1973 than the last year's record of nearly 72 million pounds. A protracted price freeze in the United States could dim the attractiveness of this market to the point where imports will be lower than last year.

HALIBUT

Review of 1972

Supplies of halibut in 1972 totaled 65.5 million pounds (dressed weight), a decline of about 1 million pounds from 1971 (table 15). Imports increased during the year but were not quite enough to offset the effects of lower beginning-year inventories and a lighter domestic catch (fig. 4).

Combined United States and Canadian landings for 1972 halibut season were 41.1 million pounds--this was about 1.1 million pounds above the quota set by the International Pacific Halibut Commission. The full quota in 1972 was reached about one and one-half months ahead of the November 1 mandatory closing date.

U.S. imports of halibut increased to 34.5 million pounds (dressed weight) in 1972--about 22 percent above a year earlier. Japan replaced Canada as the major supplier of United States halibut imports in 1972, with shipments totaling 20.1 million pounds. Canadian shipments were 13.5 million pounds. A year earlier, Japanese shipments were 5.2 million pounds and Canadian shipments 22.2 million pounds (table 16).

In 1972, consumption of halibut dropped to a record low of 47 million pounds (dressed weight)--a decline of about 8 million pounds from the previous year. As a result of this, inventories built up noticeably during the year. About 7 million pounds were added during the year, bringing the year-end total up to 18.3 million pounds. While the year-end inventories were considerably above a year earlier, they were nonetheless in line with inventory levels in other recent years.

Prices for halibut were at record highs for 1972, at all levels--(table 17), the result of relatively low inventories at the start of the year and lighter catches during 1972. Reduced receipts in Seattle resulted in an average exvessel price of 68 cents per pound, nearly double the 1971 average price of 37 cents per pound. The New York wholesale price for halibut steaks rose from an average of 54 cents per pound in 1972 to 81 cents per pound last year. Retail prices also moved upward during 1972, although not to the same

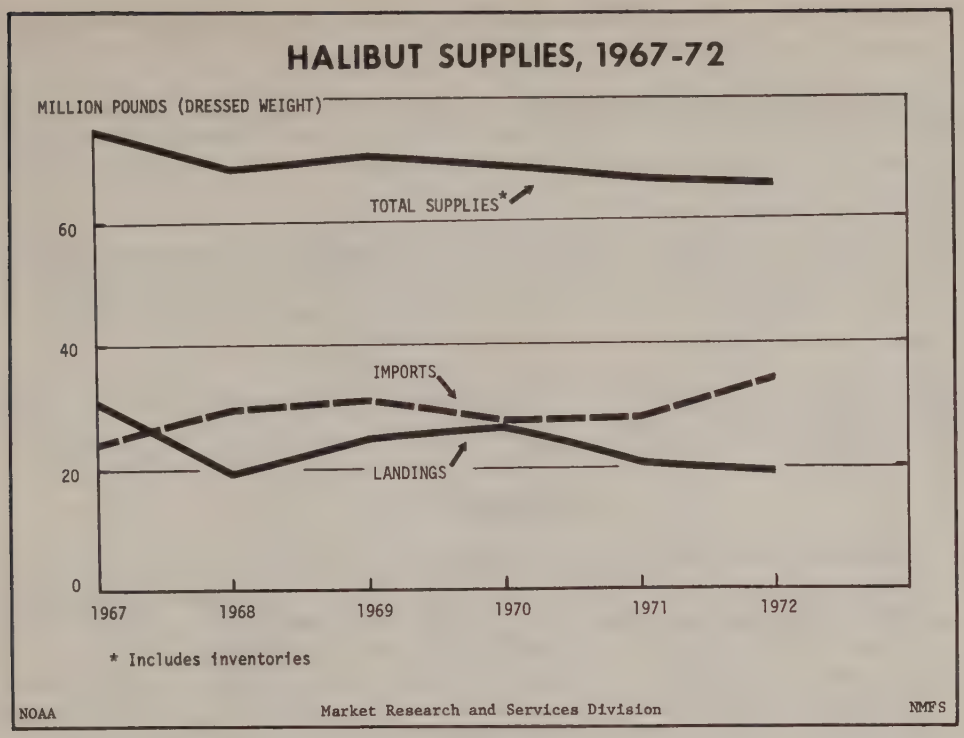


FIGURE 4

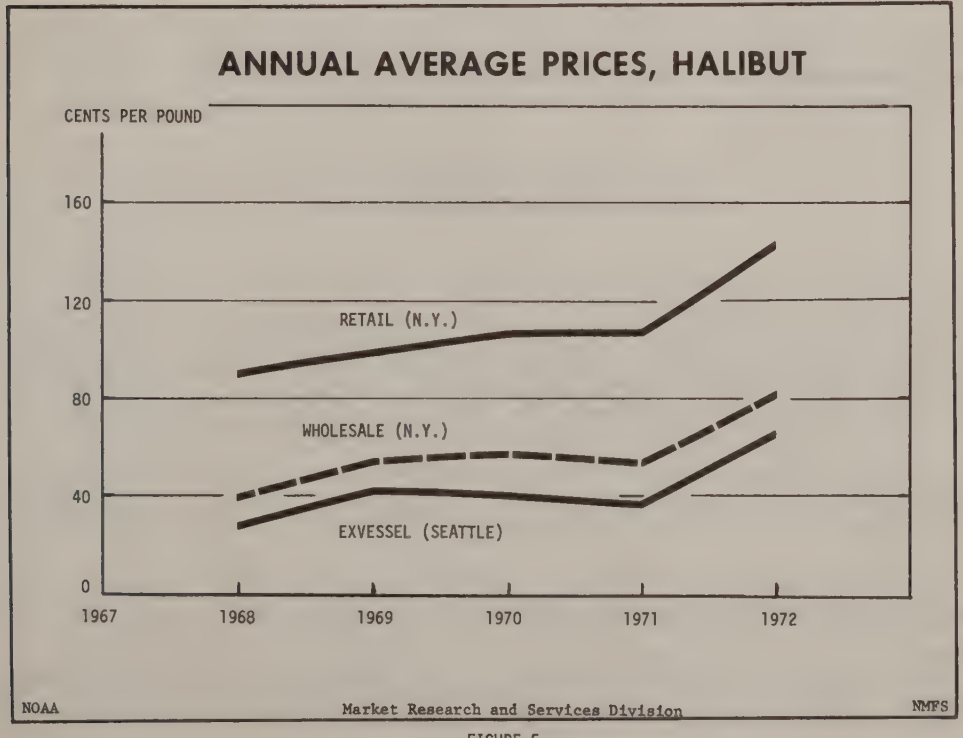


FIGURE 5

degree. New York retail prices averaged $1.43 per pound during 1972 compared to $1.09 during 1971 (fig. 5).

Current Situation--First Quarter 1973

This year's halibut quota is set at 38 million pounds for United States and Canadian vessels.

Imports during the first 3 months of 1973 were 3.6 million pounds--28 percent below the same period a year ago (table 16A). Halibut prices remain high but appear to be suffering somewhat in face of relatively high inventories.

Retail prices January-April 1973 averaged $1.72 per pound--40 percent above the same period a year ago.

1973 OUTLOOK

The outlook is for slightly lower supplies of halibut in the United States in 1973, compared with last year. Inventories were relatively high at the beginning of this year, in both the United States and Canada. However, the United States-Canadian catch will probably be below last year. The quota has been lowered by 7 percent, and new restrictions imposed on the minimum catch size and weight limits. In addition, imports from Japan were considerably higher priced, following the last currency realinement in February.

In this atmosphere, tight supplies will continue to provide upward pressure on wholesale and retail prices, although any change from current levels will be constrained by the June/July freeze and whatever controls come out of Phase IV.

FRESH AND FROZEN SALMON

Review of 1972

Receipts and landings of fresh and frozen salmon at Seattle were 36.6 million pounds (round weight) in 1972, about the same as in 1971--which was a record high year. Both red and pink salmon had off-years, but these declines were offset by an increase in chum salmon runs. Landings and receipts of chum salmon in Seattle were 14.6 million pounds, more than double the 1971 level. Receipts of both silver and king salmon were slightly below the previous year. About 48 percent of total salmon receipts at Seattle in 1972 came from Alaska compared to 55 percent in 1971 (table 18).

Exvessel prices for troll-caught salmon during the 1972 season averaged 86.8 cents per pound--8 percent higher than a year earlier.

Wholesale prices in 1972 for fresh and frozen salmon reflected the gains in exvessel prices. Dressed king salmon (Seattle) rose from $1.26 per pound

to $1.50 during the year, and silver salmon (New York) climbed from $1.01 to $1.30 (table 19).

There was further development of the fresh and frozen salmon export market in 1972. Exports were 34.7 million pounds, with France the leading purchaser.

Table B.--U.S. Exports of fresh and frozen salmon by country of destination, 1970-72

Country	1970	1971	1972	Percentage change 1972 from 1971
	Million pounds			Percent
Canada	4.4	4.0	2.7	-32
Sweden	3.0	3.4	6.3	+85
United Kingdom	4.2	4.9	6.2	+27
France	5.6	7.0	10.6	+51
Japan	7.7	9.5	3.5	-63
Other	3.3	4.2	5.4	+29
Total	28.2	32.9	34.7	+5

CANNED SALMON

Review of 1972

The 1972 pack of canned salmon was 1.8 million standard cases, one of the smallest packs on record. This was the third consecutive year of decline (table 20). Production was 48 percent below 1971 and 42 percent under the 1967-71 average. Only 540,000 standard cases of red salmon were packed, less than half of last year's pack. The only species for which production increased over 1971 was chum salmon, with a pack of 583,000 standard cases.

In an attempt to partially offset reduced supplies, 11.6 million pounds (115,500 standard cases) of canned salmon were imported in 1972, compared with only 1.5 million pounds in 1971 and 2.4 million in 1970 (table 21).

The small pack plus steady demand caused an extremely low inventory. About 1.5 million standard cases were on hand at the end of the calendar year 1972, 44 percent below the January 1, 1971, level (table 22). Canners have attempted to maintain shipments of salmon at close to last year's level, and the pack-year carryover on July 1 this year will be very low.

Total consumption of canned salmon during 1972 was 2.8 million standard cases, slightly lower than in 1971. Consumption was particularly strong during the first half of 1972, as canners worked off the large carryover from the end of 1971. Apparent consumption during the last half of 1972 was 1.1 million standard cases, compared to 1.4 million cases in 1971.

Substantial price gains were registered for all of the major canned salmon species in 1972. Red salmon increased 19 percent, pinks 15 percent, chums 12 percent, and kings 2 percent. Price increases were sharper during the second half of 1972, reflecting higher costs associated with the small pack (table 23).

Current Situation

The short supply situation continues to exert upward pressure on prices. By April, wholesale prices for all species of canned salmon had reached record highs; reds were $57.25 (1-lb. talls) per case, pinks $46.25, and chums $40.25.

Low domestic availability has tended to dampen exports for the first 2 months of 1973: the total quantity exported fell to 4,280,000 pounds--off nearly 40 percent from last year. Imports declined slightly (7 percent); imports from Canada dropped nearly 47 percent.

1973 OUTLOOK

The State of Alaska is estimating another low pack for 1973. They predict an Alaska pack of 1.6 million standard cases, which is only about 100,000 standard cases higher than in 1972. The red salmon run is expected to remain quite low, with pink salmon contributing a slightly larger percentage of the harvest.

Because of the extremely small carryover of inventory at the beginning of 1973 (1.5 million standard cases--canners and distributors) coupled with the anticipated small pack, strong pressures exist to force salmon prices upward in 1973.

Greater quantities of the lower priced chum salmon will be available because of short inventories of reds and pinks.

CANNED SARDINES

Review of 1972

Supplies of canned sardines available in 1972 were 127.3 million pounds--35 percent higher than 1971 (table 24). Unexpectedly good catches of juvenile herring (sardine size) during the summer, and a significant increase in imports accounted for the large majority of the increase.

Landings of herring in Maine reached unexpected high levels in June and ran well ahead of earlier predictions throughout the summer. By the end of

the year, 44.7 million pounds of herring had been landed in Maine, compared to only 28.6 million pounds the year before. As a result of the heavy landings of herring, the Maine sardine pack in 1972 was 37 million pounds--65 percent above 1971. Because a large portion of this year's catch was juvenile herring, the industry was able to pack more 1/4-pound cans than usual. The rest of the catch, comprised of adult herring, were packed in 15-ounce oval cans, filleted for export, or converted into fish meal.

Imports of canned sardines were 82.7 million pounds in 1972 (including some canned sea herring)--34 percent above 1971. Although imports accounted for 78 percent of domestic consumption--compared to 72 percent in 1971--they are generally higher priced than the domestic product and probably do not directly compete with the domestic pack.

While imports of canned sardines increased substantially in 1972, there were also some notable changes in the source of these imports resulting from conditions in the traditional supplying nations (table 25). A review of the major suppliers of canned sardines to the United States follows.

Norway remained the largest single supplier of canned sardines to the United States in 1972. Her shipments totaled 26 million pounds (sardines in oil and not in oil). Norway's shipments represented about 37 percent of our imports. The 1972 catch in Norway was reportedly good, and production was up. Norway's exports to the United States consist primarily of kippers, sild, and brisling. Prospects are for a good catch in 1973, and thus we can expect imports of canned sardines from Norway to increase in the coming year.

South Africa is the second largest supplier of canned sardines to the United States. South Africa exported 11.5 million pounds of pilchard sardines to the United States in 1972, compared to only 4.3 million in 1971. A reportedly successful pilchard season enabled South Africa exports to return to pre-1970 levels.

Denmark ranked third as a supplier of canned sardines to the United States in 1972. About 6.5 million pounds of sardines were shipped to the United States last year--52 percent more than in 1971. About 90 percent of Denmark's sardine exports to the United States are packed in oil.

Portugal was ranked fourth as a supplier of canned sardines to the United States--providing 5.9 million pounds, or 8 percent of total United States imports. Portuguese production of canned sardines was reportedly high through the first half of the year, and exports to the United States increased during that period. In the last half of the year production slacked off with a decline in the catch and shipments to the United States slowed accordingly.

Imports of canned sardines from Canada were only 1.8 million pounds in 1972--40 percent below 1971, and 50 percent below the most recent 5-year average. Before 1972, Canada had been a major supplier of sardines to the United States, but packers experienced supply problems--the Canadian catch declined sharply in 1972.

Although supplies were well above the previous year, prices for Maine sardines increased at all market levels in 1972 (table 26).

Exvessel prices were about 35 percent above the 1971 average. Exvessel prices leveled off somewhat during the summer as a result of good catches of herring. Wholesale prices for sardines averaged 6 percent higher in 1972, reflecting the higher cost of fish and the general trend in the economy toward higher prices. For the same reasons, retail prices increased an average of 8 percent in 1972.

Current Situation--First Quarter 1973

Available supplies of canned sardines were 36 million pounds through March of 1973--10 percent higher than last year. Heavy inventory carryover from last year's pack was responsible for this increase. Both imports and U.S. production of canned sardines were off during the first quarter. However, U.S. production during the winter is traditionally low because bad weather limits catches. Imports were down largely because high inventories and prospects for another good sardine pack in 1973 have dampened much of the incentive to import.

1973 OUTLOOK

The outlook for canned sardines in 1973 calls for across-the-board increases in all components of supply and utilization.

Prospects call for a "bumper sardine catch" in 1973, and industry spokesmen feel that this year's catch may well exceed the unexpected high catches of 1972. Heavy landings will give rise to increased production both for domestic consumption and for export. Imports of canned sardines are expected to increase moderately over 1972, but heavy domestic availability will dampen some of the pressure to import. The large inventory carryover from 1972 (18.8 million pounds) will assist in pushing supplies upward in 1973. We estimate that combined increases in beginning stocks, U.S. production, and imports could bring available supplies up to about 144 million pounds. Heavy inventories may accumulate this year, however, even if they reach 25 million pounds by year-end, and if exports increase, we estimate that domestic consumption could reach 115 million pounds--about 10 percent above 1972.

CANNED TUNA

Review of 1972

Supplies of canned tuna rose 31 percent in 1972.[1/] The increase which brought total supplies to 664 million pounds (edible weight) was supported by a large gain in receipts of both domestic-caught and imported raw tuna.

Receipts of domestic-caught tuna were 548 million pounds (landed weight) at plants located on the U.S. West Coast, Hawaii, and U.S. territories (table 27).[2/] This was 11 percent more than a year earlier, and included gains in all species except skipjack. (See fig. 6 for species mix.)

Imports of raw tuna were a record 588 million pounds in 1972--56 percent above 1971. The large increase in tuna imports included gains for albacore, yellowfin, and skipjack. (See fig. 7 for species mix.)

The United States, which imports more raw tuna by volume than any other edible fishery product, has had a steadily expanding market in recent years (table 28). The ability of the industry to satisfy the growing needs of the market through increased imports in 1972 is exemplified by the fact that imports accounted for over 57 percent of the raw tuna used in the U.S. pack, compared with 49 percent in 1971.

Imports of canned tuna (not-in-oil) in 1972 declined to 56.1 million pounds; about 5 percent below 1971 and 16 percent below the most recent 5-year average (table 29).

Japan continued as the leading supplies of United States tuna imports. Japan accounted for almost 45 percent of United States raw tuna imports in 1972 and 88 percent of the canned tuna. In both cases, Japan's 1972 share was down from previous years. The U.S. market for tuna has become increasingly attractive to foreign shippers, and 18 new countries in 1972 exported raw tuna to the United States out of a total of more than 36 exporting countries (tables 30, 31, 32).

Despite its lower market share in 1972, Japan shipped 35 percent more raw tuna to the United States than a year earlier. The gain featured a large (62 percent) increase in skipjack shipments (table C).

1/ Supply data include canned imports (not-in-oil) and the U.S. pack, but do not include inventory figures because these data are not reported. A factor of 20.2 was used to convert the pack from standard cases to pounds.

2/ Although total U.S. canners' receipts are equal to total U.S. landings, canners' receipts of domestic-caught tuna are not strictly comparable with landings because tuna landed in one region may be shipped to a packer in another region for processing. Therefore, canners' receipts are used as the best indication of domestic raw supplies made available to packers.

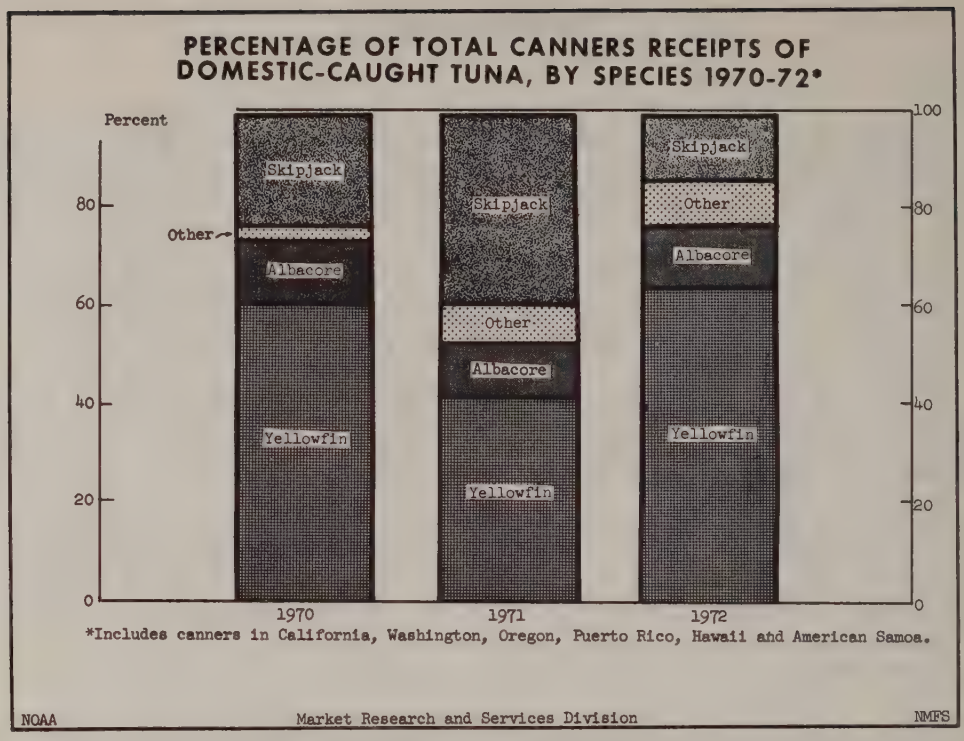


Figure 6

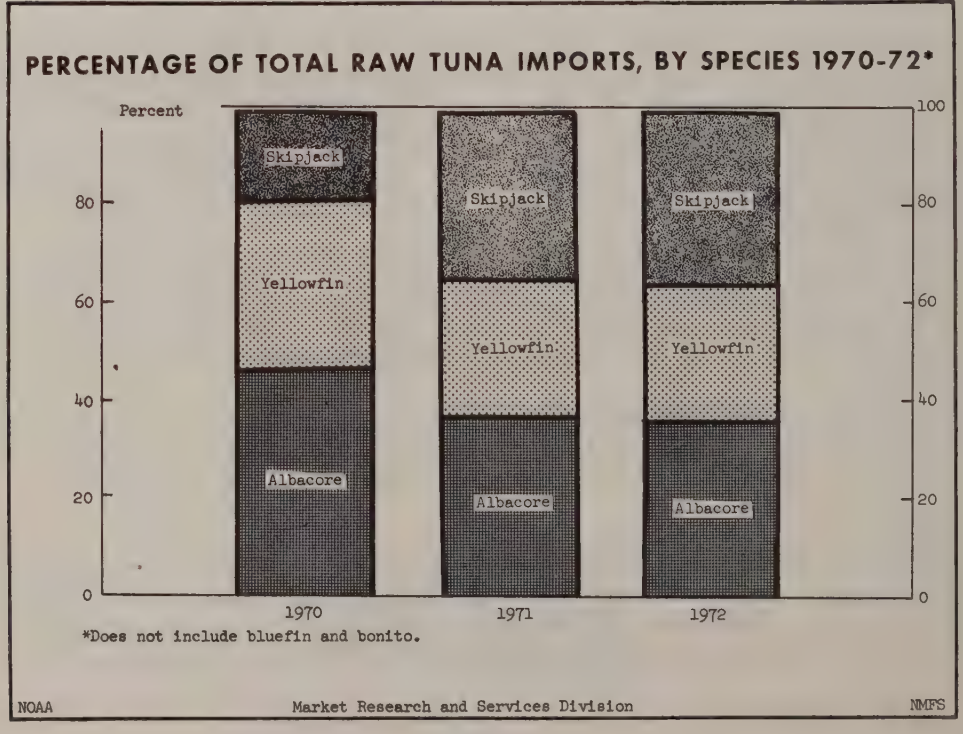


Figure 7

Table C.--Raw tuna imports from Japan, 1970-72

Species	1970	1971	1971 as % of 1970	1972	1972 as % of 1971
Albacore					
1,000 lbs.	90,934	88,099	- 3.2	103,687	+17.7
$1,000	24,879	23,979	- 3.4	35,495	+48.0
Yellowfin					
1,000 lbs.	51,223	36,301	-29.1	44,863	+23.6
$1,000	12,863	6,205	-51.8	10,334	+66.5
Skipjack					
1,000 lbs.	32,817	71,752	+118.6	116,774	+61.9
$1,000	4,764	12,934	+171.5	21,959	+69.8
Total					
1,000 lbs.	174,974	196,152	+ 12.1	264,724	+35.0
$1,000	42,506	43,118	+ 1.4	67,788	+57.2

Source: Imports, commodities by countries, U.S. Bureau of Census.
Value figures exclude U.S. duties, freight charges and insurance. They represent the market value in Japan.

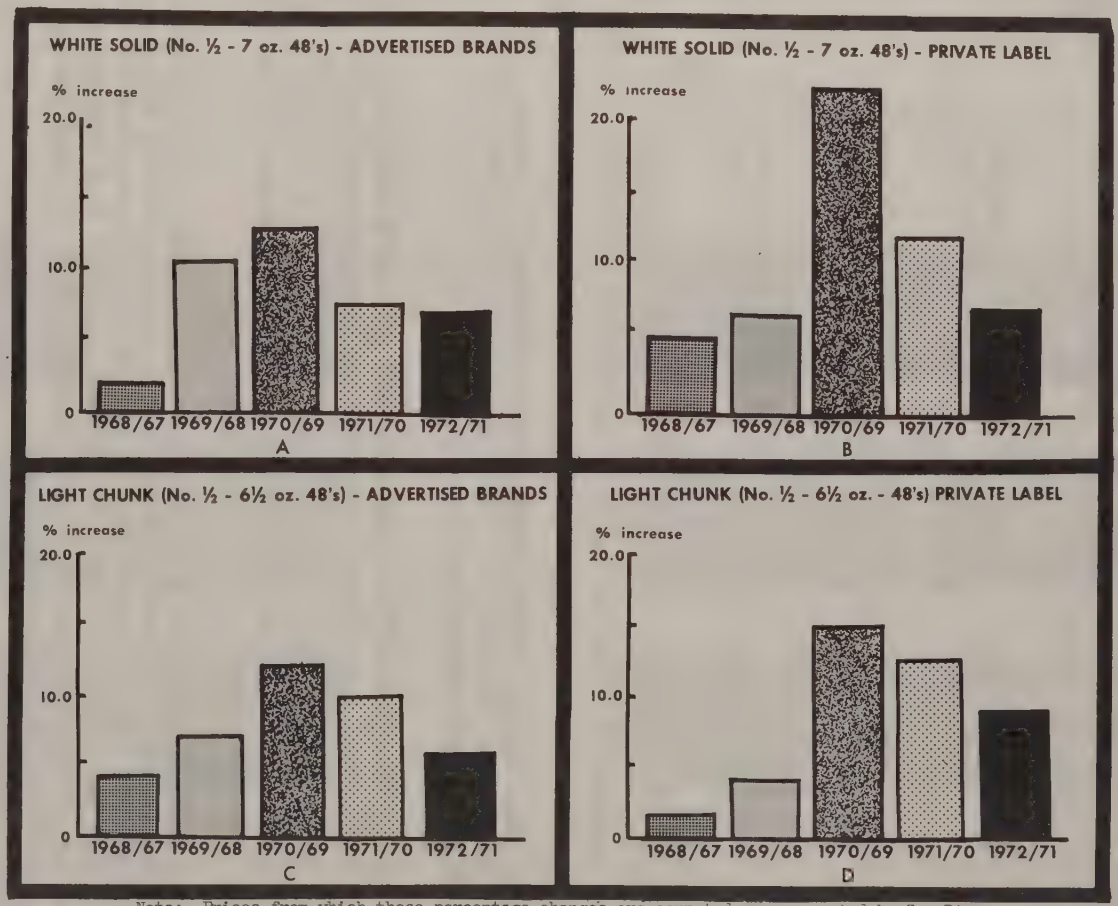
High prices, particularly for albacore and yellowfin made possible a 57-percent increase in the value of Japanese raw tuna shipments to the United States. The average (declared) value per ton of albacore in 1972 was $684, compared with $544 a year earlier. The comparable change in yellowfin was from $340 to $460. The change in skipjack prices was moderate by comparison, with average value increasing from $360 per ton to $376.

U.S. production of canned tuna reached a record high of 30.1 million standard cases in 1972--36 percent above the record established a year earlier (table 33). U.S. canners thus were able to take advantage of the void created by the decline in canned imports. The U.S. pack accounted for 91 percent of new supplies of canned tuna available for consumption, compared with 88 percent a year earlier.

All producing areas contributed to the increases in the U.S. pack. Canners in California packed 13 million (std.) cases, which was 43 percent of the total pack. The pack in Puerto Rico was 11.2 million (std.) cases and the Washington/Oregon pack was 2 million cases.

Tuna prices were higher at all market levels in 1972, but increases were moderate in most instances, relative to the general price picture for protein foods--particularly for the processed products (tables 34, 35, 36). Significantly, the rates of increase were below recent year trends (fig. 8).

ANNUAL RATES OF WHOLESALE PRICE INCREASE FOR CANNED TUNA, PER CASE, 1968-72



Note: Prices from which these percentage changes are computed were reported by San Diego brokers and cannery representatives, f.o.b. canner's terminal and did not include trade or promotional allowances.

NOAA Market Research and Services Division NMFS

Figure 8

Current Situation--
First Quarter 1973

The domestic pack of canned tuna during the first quarter dropped 12 percent below the same quarter a year ago. About 5.8 million standard cases were produced, compared with last year's 6.6 million cases. Imports of canned tuna were up substantially from last year's low first quarter figure, but the total--10.1 million pounds (roughly 500,000 cases)--was still below the level of imports in other recent years. Overall, the sum of domestic pack and imports in the first quarter was 6 percent below a year ago.

Receipts of domestic-caught tuna were 82.2 million pounds, about a third below a year ago. An increase in imports to 141 million pounds, compared with 135 million pounds last year, was not enough to make up the difference.

Wholesale prices for all forms of canned tuna, both advertised and private labels, averaged 9 percent higher than last year through April, and retail prices for canned tuna rose an average of 4.5 percent. The increases reflected higher costs of both domestic and imported raw tuna. Imports particularly have been affected by currency realinements.

1973 OUTLOOK

Supplies of raw tuna (domestic-caught, plus imports) will expand slightly in 1973. Although the yellowfin quota was reduced to 130,000 short tons for the 1973 season, compared to 140,000 last year, allowance has been made for three 10,000-ton incremental increases in the quota, which could permit total landings from IATTC areas to reach 160,000 tons. The U.S. regulated catch of yellowfin through the first quarter of this year has been running below last year. However, resource managers indicate that the yellowfin fishery could sustain a catch of 160,000 tons. They indicate their intention to announce incremental increases in the quota as the year progresses.

Skipjack particularly is expected to be abundant this year. It is likely that fishermen will be seeking skipjack in larger quantities than last year to offset any expected declines in landings of other species.

Overall, indications point to about a 5-percent increase in the U.S. catch (all species). Raw tuna imports also will probably increase in 1973, but gains will be tempered by recent trading decisions in Japan that will restrict the growth of their raw tuna exports to the United States by allowing them to increase at only one-half the rate of increase last year. This would mean that imports from Japan would be about 310 million pounds of raw tuna in 1973, which represents an increase of 17.5 percent, compared to 35 percent in 1972. Tuna from Japan will probably account for somewhat less than half the total receipts from all sources. With increased raw supplies expected in 1973, U.S. production of canned tuna is expected to exceed last year's record.

Early reports indicate that the 1973 U.S. catch of albacore may sell for around $750 per ton, compared to $680 last year. Dockside prices for other species are also expected to increase by significant amounts. Demand pressures and yen/dollar adjustments will continue to be reflected in higher prices for raw tuna imports. Prices for canned tuna for 1973 will likely average out higher than last year--even with a freeze and further controls--because of increases put in effect before the freeze.

PROCEDURE FOR PRODUCT APPROVAL AND PURCHASE: ARMY AND AIR FORCE EXCHANGE SERVICE 1/

The following explanation of procedures for product approval and purchase is based on information supplied by Army and Air Force Exchange Service personnel in Dallas, Texas.

The Army and Air Force Exchange Service (AAFES) procures food products for use by military installations worldwide, including post exchange (PX) and base exchange (BX) food outlets, but excluding troop feeding, clubs, and commissaries. AAFES is a large buyer and in 1972 handled food products valued over $176 million, including seafood valued over $1.4 million. Examples of frozen seafood products currently approved for purchase include catfish (whole and fillets), clam fingers, cod (fillets, sticks, and cakes), crab cakes, batter-dipped fish (unspecified), flounder portions, haddock portions, halibut (steaks and fillets), scallops, shrimp (breaded P & D and tempura), breaded oysters, perch fillets, sea bass fillets, sea cake (unspecified), and comminuted croaker portions. Although AAFES represents a fairly large outlet for a diverse number of seafood products at present, it is felt that this market outlet has not been fully developed either in terms of volume or number of products. A major reason for this is that most potential suppliers lack adequate knowledge of this market. Actually, AAFES is quite flexible in its manner of procurement of supplies and will accept samples and product information from any manufacturer (prime source) or regular dealer. AAFES is desirous of providing on-base military personnel with fine-quality products at the best price possible. During each year they observe and sample hundreds of different food items in order to keep current with the ever-changing trends in food.

Introducing a Product

The general procedure is to arrange first for an appointment with one of the procurement specialists at AAFES headquarters or at one of five exchange regions, preferably one located nearest to the point of distribution.

1/ Prepared by Henry Boies, Fishery Marketing Specialist, and Richard Raulerson, Market Research Specialist, Southeast Region, Market Research and Services Division, NMFS.

(Refer to the list of addresses.) The procurement specialist contacted generally calls in one or more food specialists to determine whether there is any interest in the product. Samples should be made available with as much written information as possible. Any additional oral information during the meeting with the group or individual is always helpful. Some selling points of the product by the vendor add strength to the transaction. If the procurement specialist feels there is a possibility of using the product, food specialists in AAFES facilities test and sample it to determine if it will be accepted or rejected.

This procedure takes a minimum of 10 days to 2 weeks. The individual or firm that presented the product is notified, usually by telephone as to the result, although it is permissible for the vendor to contact them at an earlier date if he wishes.

Product Acceptability and Purchase

If the product is found acceptable, temporary procurement authority is given and it will be included in the AAFES Food and Expense Supplies Purchase Descriptions, ESM 65-3. This manual is revised and distributed to the various procurement officers, as needed. Even though the product has been accepted and placed in the manual, this does not mean that the procurement officer will buy and use the product. A followup by the vendor at the various purchasing centers in the area where he might be interested in selling is one of the best ways of getting the product used. Supplying the individual procurement officer with sufficient samples and information helps to get the product used in that particular region or area.

Procurement personnel at AAFES Headquarters in Dallas make all purchases for overseas exchanges. Procurement personnel in the five regional purchasing centers make the purchases for exchange feeding facilities in the continental United States (excluding Hawaii and Alaska).

Product Specifications

Before actual purchase, all products must meet specifications. Although not necessary, it is helpful if the plant where the product is processed operates under some type of inspection service. Otherwise, processing plants or distributors are inspected on a periodic basis by government representatives. There is no charge for this service which covers sanitation, type of equipment used, general appearance of plant and grounds, location, appearance of employees, and other areas that would indicate the proper processing and distribution of the product.

In summation, the Army and Air Force Exchange Service represents a potentially large market which has not been fully developed by our domestic seafood industry. It provides industry with an opportunity well worth pursuing.

Army and Air Force Exchange Service addresses and telephone numbers:

HEADQUARTERS

Edward E. Ausel
Buyer Consumables
Headquarters, AAFES
3911 South Walton Walker Blvd.
Dallas, Texas 75222
Tel: 214-330-3644

Lawrence M. Lefkof
Overseas Buyer
Headquarters, AAFES
3911 South Walton Walker Blvd.
Dallas, Texas 75222
Tel: 214-330-3836

REGIONS

Alamo Exchange Region, AAFES
Attention: Seafood Buyer
Building 370
Fort Sam Houston, Texas 78234
Tel: 512-225-5381

Capitol Exchange Region, AAFES
Attention: Seafood Buyer
Building 6
Cameron Station, Virginia 22314
Tel: 703-751-2000

Golden Gate Exchange Region, AAFES
Attention: Seafood Buyer
Box 3553
San Francisco, California 94119
Tel: 415-556-3400

Ohio Valley Exchange Region, AAFES
Attention: Seafood Buyer
Building 2501
Indiana Army Ammunition Plant
Charleston, Indiana 47111
Tel: 812-283-1502

Southeast Exchange Region, AAFES
Attention: Seafood Buyer
Montgomery Industrial Terminal
Building T-5
1280 Kershaw Street
Montgomery, Alabama 36108
Tel: 205-264-7301

Table 1.--Supplies and utilization of frozen fish blocks, 1967-73 (product weight)

Year	Supplies				Utilization	
	Beginning stocks	U.S. freezings	Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Disapperance
	Million pounds					
1967	35.2	6.2	189.5	230.9	32.3	198.6
1968	32.3	3.6	261.1	297.0	44.4	252.6
1969	44.4	2.0	266.6	313.0	43.0	270.0
1970	43.0	5.1	272.8	320.9	30.6	290.3
1971	30.6	3.5	311.2	345.3	62.7	282.6
1972	62.7	3.1	355.5	421.3	75.8	345.5
1972						
1st quarter	62.7	.5	85.3	148.5	49.8	98.7
January	62.7	.2	27.5	90.4	55.9	34.5
February	55.9	.2	26.0	82.1	51.8	30.3
March	51.8	.1	31.8	83.7	49.8	33.9
2d quarter	49.8	.6	96.4	146.8	62.9	83.9
3d quarter	62.9	.5	104.3	167.7	104.4	63.3
4th quarter	104.4	1.6	69.5	175.5	75.8	99.7
1973						
1st quarter	75.8	1.3	63.9	141.0	41.2	99.8
January	75.8	.3	16.8	92.9	62.4	30.5
February	62.4	.6	16.9	79.9	48.6	31.3
March	48.6	.4	30.2	79.2	41.2	38.0

Table 2.--United States imports of fish blocks by specie and country, 1971-72

Country	Cod			Flatfish			Haddock			Pollock			Other			Total		
	1971	1972	% change	1971	1972	% change	1971	1972	% change	1971	1972	% change	1971	1972	% change	1971	1972	% change
	- Mil. lbs.-		%	- Mil. lbs.-		%	- Mil. lbs.-		%	- Mil. lbs.-		%	- Mil. lbs.-		%	- Mil. lbs.-		%
Canada	59.0	46.8	-21	20.1	14.6	-27	1.1	.5	-55	1.8	1.8	-	14.5	9.7	-33	96.5	73.4	-24
Norway	42.4	35.6	-16	-	.2	1/	5.4	7.4	+37	8.0	7.8	-3	5.2	10.9	+110	61.0	61.9	+1
Iceland	45.7	37.6	-18	1.7	.8	-53	10.2	7.8	-24	9.8	7.9	-19	6.8	7.3	+7	74.2	61.4	-17
Denmark	22.9	46.5	+103	.4	.7	+75	4.7	5.5	+17	5.9	2.5	-58	1.9	1.6	-16	35.8	56.8	+59
Japan	1.0	5.0	1/	.1	.2	+100	*	*	-	1.9	32.0	1/	.5	4.0	1/	3.5	41.2	1/
Greenland	6.4	11.6	+81	*	.5	1/	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	.9	+200	6.7	13.0	+94
U.K.	.6	1.6	1/	-	.1	1/	7.5	4.4	-41	.6	2.5	1/	1.9	2.6	+37	10.6	11.2	+6
W. Germany	2.0	10.2	1/	-	-	-	*	.2	1/	*	*	-	-	.1	1/	2.0	10.5	1/
Poland	11.8	9.7	-18	.1	.2	+100	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	*	-	11.9	9.9	-17
Other	1.2	2.9	+142	.2	.3	+50	-	.1	1/	.9	.4	-56	6.7	12.4	+85	9.0	16.1	+79
Total	193.0	207.5	+8	22.6	17.6	-22	28.9	25.9	-10	28.9	54.9	+90	37.8	49.5	+31	311.2	355.4	+14

* Less than 100 Thousand pounds.
1/ Percent increase greater than 200 percent.

Table 3.--Wholesale prices for frozen fish blocks, monthly, 1971-73 1/

Time Period	Haddock	Cod	Flounder	Ocean Perch	Atlantic Pollock	Whiting	Wolffish
	Cents per pound						
1971							
January	41.5	40.0	39.3	38.5	29.6	29.1	43.0
February	42.1	40.0	39.8	38.5	30.1	28.7	43.8
March	42.0	40.0	40.0	38.5	30.5	28.8	43.8
April	42.3	40.0	40.5	38.5	32.1	31.5	44.0
May	42.5	40.5	40.5	38.5	32.5	34.0	44.3
June	43.0	41.0	40.9	38.5	32.5	33.2	44.7
July	44.5	42.9	41.0	38.8	32.8	32.5	45.8
August	46.0	44.3	42.2	38.3	33.7	33.7	49.2
September	46.0	45.0	42.5	38.8	33.7	32.4	49.6
October	46.2	45.0	43.0	38.5	33.0	33.3	48.5
November	46.0	45.0	42.5	38.5	32.4	33.0	48.9
December	46.5	45.8	43.1	38.5	32.5	33.0	49.0
Average	44.1	42.4	41.3	38.5	32.1	31.9	46.2
1972							
January	47.1	46.5	43.5	38.5	32.3	33.0	49.3
February	47.5	47.0	44.4	38.5	32.0	33.5	50.0
March	47.5	47.0	45.3	38.7	32.0	33.0	50.0
April	47.9	47.0	49.2	39.5	32.1	33.0	50.0
May	50.3	45.6	51.7	39.5	31.2	33.2	50.3
June	52.8	46.5	53.3	39.8	31.5	31.5	50.5
July	54.4	47.0	55.1	41.6	31.5	31.5	51.0
August	57.0	47.0	57.0	45.0	31.0	31.5	51.5
September	58.1	47.0	58.0	48.0	29.6	31.5	51.3
October	59.5	47.0	58.0	48.3	29.5	32.0	51.0
November	59.5	47.0	58.7	49.4	28.3	34.1	51.0
December	59.5	48.0	59.5	49.5	28.0	34.5	51.0
Average	53.4	46.9	52.8	43.0	30.8	32.7	50.6
1973							
January	60.1	48.6	59.5	51.2	29.0	34.6	51.0
February	60.5	52.4	59.6	53.1	30.1	35.8	50.0
March	61.4	56.6	60.0	53.9	33.0	37.5	54.5
April							

1/ F.o.b. primary wholesalers, Boston, Gloucester and New Bedford.

Table 4.--Supplies and utilization of fish sticks and portions, 1967-73

Year	Supplies						Utilization		
	Beginning stocks	Production			Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption	
		Sticks	Portions	Total				Total	Per capita
	Million pounds								Pounds
1967	19.5	73.9	161.3	235.2	0.4	255.1	14.0	241.1	1.222
1968	14.0	91.7	182.8	274.5	.9	289.4	24.0	265.4	1.328
1969	24.0	113.4	217.0	330.4	1.6	356.0	25.4	330.0	1.637
1970	25.4	115.9	234.3	350.2	1.2	376.8	22.0	354.8	1.746
1971	22.0	97.8	239.7	337.5	1.2	360.7	23.0	337.7	1.637
1972 1/	23.2	114.3	268.7	383.0	1.4	407.6	34.4	373.2	1.792
1972									
January	23.2	9.2	19.5	28.7	.1	52.0	20.8	31.2	.150
February	20.8	11.0	20.8	31.8	.1	52.7	17.7	35.0	.169
March	17.7	12.7	24.7	37.4	.1	55.2	17.3	37.9	.183
1st qtr.	23.2	32.9	65.0	97.9	.3	121.4	17.3	104.1	.502
2d qtr.	17.3	25.9	70.1	96.0	.5	113.8	24.8	89.0	.428
3d qtr.	24.8	23.4	59.5	82.9	.5	108.1	23.5	84.6	.406
4th qtr.	23.5	32.0	74.1	106.1	.3	129.9	34.4	95.5	.457
1973									
January	34.4	11.2	23.3	34.5	.1	69.0	34.9	34.1	.163
February	34.9	12.3	22.6	34.9	.1	69.9	32.0	37.9	.181
March	32.0	14.2	26.7	40.9	.2	73.1	25.8	47.3	.226
1st qtr.	34.4	37.7	72.6	110.3	.4	145.1	25.8	119.3	.570

1/ Preliminary.

Table 5.-- Wholesale prices of cod and haddock blocks, sticks and portions, monthly, 1968-73

Item/year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
	Cents per pound												
Cod blocks													
1968	26.6	26.2	25.5	24.8	24.2	23.5	22.5	21.3	21.3	21.3	21.4	21.4	23.3
1969	21.2	21.2	21.5	24.3	23.8	24.3	24.3	23.5	23.8	23.9	24.3	25.5	23.4
1970	26.5	27.0	27.0	28.0	29.3	29.6	29.6	29.7	30.0	32.5	37.3	40.0	30.5
1971	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.5	41.0	42.9	44.3	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	42.5
1972	46.5	47.0	47.0	47.0	45.6	46.5	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	47.0	48.0	46.8
1973	48.6	52.4	56.6										
Haddock blocks													
1968	27.9	28.0	27.8	27.5	27.2	27.5	27.9	27.5	27.5	28.5	30.4	33.5	28.4
1969	34.4	35.1	34.9	35.1	35.8	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	35.9	36.4	36.5	35.7
1970	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	35.8	35.9	36.7	37.5	37.6	38.1	38.9	41.8	37.4
1971	41.5	42.1	42.0	42.3	42.5	43.0	44.5	46.0	46.0	46.2	46.0	46.5	44.0
1972	47.1	47.5	47.5	47.9	50.3	52.8	54.4	57.0	58.1	59.5	59.5	59.5	49.7
1973	60.1	60.5	61.4										
Cod portions, raw breaded, 2-4 oz. portions													
1968	38.9	39.5	38.5	38.5	37.7	37.5	38.3	37.8	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.9
1969	37.0	36.6	36.3	37.6	36.8	36.8	37.0	37.5	37.0	37.5	37.5	36.5	37.0
1970	37.5	37.5	38.0	38.0	39.5	39.7	39.9	41.5	43.1	43.5	46.0	48.3	41.0
1971	49.5	49.5	51.6	53.2	53.0	53.5	53.2	57.3	56.8	57.0	57.0	57.8	54.1
1972	57.0	57.0	57.0	59.6	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	60.5	61.3	62.0	62.0	59.9
1973	62.0	62.0	64.5	67.0									
Haddock portions, raw breaded, 2-4 oz. portions													
1968	43.2	42.0	42.5	40.3	41.6	42.0	41.6	41.5	41.5	41.7	41.5	41.5	41.7
1969	41.5	43.5	45.8	45.1	45.6	46.4	47.5	47.5	47.5	48.0	48.3	49.0	46.3
1970	48.6	48.5	48.5	48.7	49.0	48.3	49.8	51.0	51.9	50.5	50.8	52.7	49.9
1971	54.0	54.5	54.3	55.8	55.9	56.9	57.0	59.0	61.4	62.0	62.0	62.0	57.9
1972	62.0	62.0	62.0	64.3	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	65.0	66.5	64.3
1973	67.3	70.0	69.5	69.5									
Cod sticks, breaded cooked, in 8-oz. pkgs.													
1968	55.7	56.3	56.3	53.3	53.3	53.3	54.8	55.3	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	54.8
1969	55.0	54.5	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	54.7	54.7	54.7	55.0	55.0	55.0	54.2
1970	55.0	55.0	55.0	57.5	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.0	58.5	61.3	63.8	58.0
1971	66.3	66.2	65.9	65.8	65.8	67.2	68.0	72.2	72.9	72.9	72.9	72.9	69.0
1972	72.9	72.9	72.9	76.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.3	78.0	78.0	76.1
1973	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0									
Haddock sticks, breaded cooked, in 8-oz. pkgs.													
1968	61.3	60.0	60.0	59.2	58.8	58.8	58.7	58.5	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	59.2
1969	58.8	59.0	59.3	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.7	59.8	61.2	61.2	59.8	59.8
1970	59.7	59.7	59.7	58.3	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.2	58.0	60.8	63.2	59.3
1971	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.7	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	70.2
1972	75.0	75.0	75.0	78.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.5	78.1
1973	80.0	80.0	80.0	80.0									

Table 6.--Supplies and utilization of fresh and frozen flounder, 1967-73 (fillet weight)

Year	Supplies				Utilization		
	Beginning stocks	U.S. landings 1/	Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption	
						Total	Per capita
	Million pounds						Pounds
1967	10.2	52.1	33.3	95.6	10.7	84.9	0.429
1968	10.7	53.1	39.5	103.3	7.8	95.5	.477
1969	7.8	43.9	48.1	99.8	9.3	90.5	.448
1970	9.3	42.6	58.9	110.8	16.1	94.7	.461
1971	16.1	46.9	56.3	119.3	9.3	110.0	.531
1972 2/	9.3	50.6	3/ 54.9	114.8	8.6	106.2	.512
1972							
January	9.3	2.3	3/ 3.8	15.4	7.8	7.6	.037
February	7.8	1.8	3/ 1.9	11.5	4.8	6.7	.032
March	4.8	2.6	3/ 3.6	11.0	3.2	7.8	.038
1st qtr.	9.3	6.7	3/ 9.3	25.3	3.2	22.1	.107
1973							
January	8.6	2.8	3/ 4.8	16.2	7.6	8.6	.041
February	7.6	1.4	3/ 3.8	12.8	6.7	6.1	.029
March	6.7	2.1	3/ 4.9	13.7	6.0	7.7	.037
1st qtr.	8.6	6.3	3/ 13.5	28.4	6.0	22.4	.107

1/ Includes estimated Pacific landings.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Import data has been adjusted to exclude turbot fillets - large quantities of turbot were received from Japan in 1972-73 and were classified as flatfish.

Table 7.--Imports of fillets by country of origin and specie, 1971-72

Country	Cod			Flatfish 2/			Haddock			Ocean Perch			Total		
	1971	1972	% change	1971	1972	% change	1971	1972	% change	1971	1972	% change	1971	1972	% change
	- Mil. lbs. -		%	- Mil. lbs. -		%	- Mil. lbs. -		%	- Mil. lbs. -		%	- Mil. lbs. -		%
Canada	28.8	35.0	+22	47.0	46.0	-2	9.2	6.5	-29	54.6	67.6	+24	139.6	155.1	+11
Iceland	34.1	29.9	-12	.5	1.0	+100	3.9	7.3	+87	1.2	1.6	+33	39.7	39.8	-
Japan	.2	3.8	1/	6.6	32.0	1/	*	*	*	-	.7	1/	6.8	36.5	1/
Denmark	6.9	16.4	+138	.5	2.6	1/	6.1	8.8	+44	*	.1	1/	13.5	27.9	+107
Norway	8.2	9.0	+10	.2	.4	+100	9.3	12.2	+31	*	.4	1/	17.7	22.0	+24
U. K.	-	1.1	1/	.3	.9	+200	4.6	5.5	+20	-	.1	1/	4.9	7.6	+55
Netherlands	.5	.8	+60	.6	3.9	1/	.3	.4	+33	*	-	-	1.4	5.1	1/
France	-	.5	1/	*	-	-	.3	1.1	1/	-	-	-	.3	1.6	1/
Miquel	.3	.2	-34	.3	.6	+100	.1	*	-	.8	.5	-38	1.5	1.3	-13
Panama	.4	.8	+100	*	-	-	*	-	-	*	*	-	.4	.8	+100
Poland	.2	.2	-	.3	.5	+67	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.7	+40
Other countries	1.1	1.3	+18	.1	.3	+200	.2	.7	1/	2.1	.7	-67	3.5	3.0	-14
Total	80.7	99.0	+23	56.4	88.2	+56	34.0	42.5	+25	58.7	71.7	+22	229.8	301.4	+31

* Less than 100 thousand pounds.
1/ Percent increase greater than 200 percent.
2/ Includes turbot.

Table 8.--Exvessel, wholesale, and retail prices of flounder, monthly, 1969-72

Species/Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Cents per pound												
Exvessel price, yellowtail 1/													
1969	9.5	16.7	14.2	14.0	12.4	12.8	14.6	14.3	12.3	14.7	14.7	13.4	13.6
1970	18.8	21.3	21.5	17.6	11.1	16.2	14.6	14.1	12.9	11.6	9.7	9.8	15.0
1971	13.1	16.4	19.1	19.0	13.1	12.6	13.7	22.1	13.7	16.6	16.0	18.6	16.2
1972	20.4	22.5	19.9	19.6	19.5	20.9	17.6	14.3	18.3	16.6	17.5	21.5	19.1
1973	17.7	34.9	28.9										
Wholesale price, frozen fillets 2/													
1969	39.6	42.5	42.8	47.5	45.5	47.8	43.6	49.5	52.5	51.5	54.0	56.0	48.1
1970	52.8	53.6	53.5	53.9	53.8	53.5	53.4	53.0	53.5	53.1	53.5	51.8	53.3
1971	51.0	48.0	47.5	47.5	47.5	48.5	48.5	49.5	51.1	52.0	52.0	53.0	49.7
1972	53.8	53.8	56.2	58.0	59.7	64.0	66.3	67.5	72.9	73.4	74.9	76.0	64.7
1973	77.9	78.1	79.1										
Retail price, fresh fillets 3/													
1969	104.0	101.5	131.8	116.5	109.0	111.8	112.3	115.1	115.7	112.4	119.0	119.5	114.1
1970	131.4	137.8	138.6	135.2	125.3	130.3	128.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	131.5	123.0	129.4
1971	135.0	142.8	150.0	145.3	145.3	151.0	149.0	141.6	141.0	135.3	144.0	145.3	144.7
1972	152.8	156.5	162.8	167.8	161.0	166.5	170.3	170.0	166.5	167.5	180.3	176.5	166.5
1973	178.6	204.0	225.7	236.6									

1/ Weighted average, New Bedford, Massachusetts.
2/ Skinless, 5-lb. package, Canadian, at Boston, Massachusetts.
3/ Most general prices at New York City.

Table 9. --Supplies and utilization of fresh and frozen cod 1967-73 (fillet weight)

Year	Beginning stocks	Landings			Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption	
		Atlantic	Pacific	Total				Total	Per capita
	Million pounds								Pounds
1967	12.7	14.0	2.7	16.7	32.1	61.5	6.5	55.0	0.273
1968	6.5	15.2	2.4	17.6	46.6	70.7	7.6	63.1	0.317
1969	7.6	17.5	2.0	19.5	61.9	89.0	12.9	76.1	0.377
1970	12.9	15.5	0.7	16.2	95.7	124.8	7.4	117.4	0.576
1971	7.4	17.2	1.9	19.1	80.7	107.2	6.1	101.1	0.490
1/1972	6.1	13.7	2.0	15.7	99.0	120.8	16.2	104.6	0.504
1/1972									
Jan.	6.1	1.0	N.A.	N.A.	3.0	10.1	5.1	5.0	0.024
Feb.	5.1	0.9	N.A.	N.A.	7.0	13.0	4.7	8.3	0.040
Mar.	4.7	1.6	N.A.	N.A.	9.0	15.3	4.9	10.4	0.050
1st qtr	6.1	3.5	N.A.	N.A.	19.0	28.6	4.9	23.7	0.114
1/1973									
Jan.	16.2	0.9	N.A.	N.A.	6.4	23.5	17.2	6.3	0.030
Feb.	17.2	0.9	N.A.	N.A.	6.4	24.5	15.5	9.0	0.043
Mar.	15.5	1.0	N.A.	N.A.	9.2	25.7	13.2	12.5	0.059
1st qtr	16.2	2.8	N.A.	N.A.	22.0	41.0	13.2	27.8	0.132

1/ Preliminary.

Table 10.--Exvessel, wholesale, and retail prices of cod, monthly, 1968-73

Species/Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Cents per pound												
Exvessel price 1/													
1968	14.1	12.9	10.2	6.8	6.0	6.7	6.7	7.2	7.1	8.4	9.4	11.9	8.9 5/
1969	11.1	12.8	9.7	7.6	6.6	6.0	10.9	11.0	10.6	12.0	14.4	13.7	10.5 5/
1970	15.7	14.7	15.0	11.8	8.2	10.7	11.5	16.2	15.2	14.1	13.1	16.4	13.6 5/
1971	20.3	13.4	12.6	12.6	9.4	11.7	14.8	18.1	15.6	15.0	19.2	20.3	15.3
1972	25.4	25.2	22.0	18.3	15.2	16.4	17.3	18.0	19.4	22.0	24.5	30.9	21.2
1973	24.1	24.7	24.3										
Wholesale price, frozen fillets 2/													
1968	33.7	33.6	32.5	33.0	32.5	31.5	31.1	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	31.5
1969	30.0	30.0	31.0	31.4	31.5	31.5	31.4	31.3	30.8	31.7	32.9	33.5	31.4
1970	34.0	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.7	35.7	37.8	40.9	35.4
1971	41.5	42.8	43.1	43.1	44.2	45.2	46.1	46.7	48.4	48.5	49.6	50.0	45.8
1972	50.5	53.4	56.1	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.4	56.5	56.5	56.5	56.7	56.5	55.6
1973	56.7	57.0	57.9										
Wholesale price, fresh fillets 3/													
1968	70.7	64.8	62.1	57.6	50.2	51.1	51.5	50.3	55.5	56.4	60.9	61.3	57.7
1969	60.0	69.0	65.0	55.0	55.0	54.0	62.0	61.0	60.0	65.0	76.0	71.0	62.8
1970	78.0	75.0	85.0	80.0	59.0	62.0	70.0	78.0	80.0	72.0	73.5	79.4	74.3
1971	93.3	89.1	81.4	84.5	70.2	71.4	76.5	81.9	86.3	85.8	90.0	93.0	83.6
1972	113.4	118.5	118.8	95.2	94.3	94.4	95.0	97.8	105.0	110.0	110.0	120.0	106.0
1973	134.3	122.0	119.3	125.0									
Retail price, fresh fillets 4/													
1968	87.6	82.3	86.8	85.1	80.9	80.2	80.8	76.5	80.0	81.0	83.0	87.8	82.7
1969	82.8	80.8	89.8	88.2	84.0	84.5	88.6	93.1	89.1	86.4	99.0	92.8	88.3
1970	92.5	95.0	98.0	104.0	97.8	105.3	99.6	96.5	102.3	107.8	106.5	109.2	101.2
1971	112.8	119.3	127.1	126.9	125.8	124.5	129.0	129.4	126.5	128.3	128.4	134.5	126.0
1972	135.6	127.8	144.0	131.5	124.0	124.0	124.0	124.0	137.8	140.3	139.3	159.8	134.3
1973	185.5	179.5	184.5	184.0									

1/ Weighted average at principal New England ports.
2/ 1-lb. package, at Boston, Massachusetts.
3/ At New York City Fulton Market.
4/ Fillets fresh, most general prices at New York City.
5/ Annual weighted average.

Table 11.--Supplies and utilization of fresh and frozen haddock, 1967-73 (fillet weight)

Year	Supplies				Utilization		
	Beginning stocks	Landings	Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption: Total	Apparent consumption: Per capita
	Million pounds						Pounds
1967	7.9	34.6	21.4	63.9	6.9	57.0	0.288
1968	6.9	24.6	26.7	58.2	4.8	53.4	.267
1969	4.8	15.3	28.1	48.2	7.1	41.1	.203
1970	7.1	9.1	29.5	45.7	5.9	39.8	.195
1971	5.9	7.6	28.4	41.9	8.9	33.0	.158
1972 1/	8.9	3.9	34.1	46.9	9.4	37.5	.180
1972							
January	8.9	0.3	1.9	11.1	6.5	4.6	.022
February	6.5	.3	2.1	8.9	5.4	3.5	.017
March	5.4	.4	2.4	8.2	3.3	4.9	.024
1st qtr.	8.9	1.0	6.4	16.3	3.3	13.0	.063
1973							
January	9.4	.2	3.4	13.0	11.5	1.5	.007
February	11.5	.2	2.3	14.0	11.6	2.4	.011
March	11.6	.3	5.0	16.9	9.6	7.3	.035
1st qtr.	9.4	.7	10.7	20.8	9.6	11.2	.053

1/ Preliminary.

Table 12.--Exvessel, wholesale, and retail prices of haddock in the United States, monthly, 1968-72

Species/Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Cents per pound												
Exvessel price 1/													
1968	19.2	20.1	14.3	10.2	12.3	13.2	12.3	14.2	14.2	16.9	18.6	27.3	14.7 5/
1969	24.2	24.4	18.0	13.9	16.6	13.0	20.3	21.1	22.6	24.5	26.0	28.9	21.1 5/
1970	33.9	33.8	27.6	19.6	18.0	23.7	26.6	31.7	27.7	26.5	33.9	34.7	28.1 5/
1971	39.8	29.3	27.4	25.0	20.7	24.8	31.7	38.0	30.0	35.5	40.6	45.6	32.4
1972	41.5	40.1	43.3	40.8	37.6	36.8	40.8	38.0	41.2	46.2	55.2	54.6	43.1
1973	40.7	41.4	40.6										
Wholesale price, fresh fillets 2/													
1968	85.0	69.5	38.5	50.0	44.0	52.0	54.0	53.0	52.0	70.0	80.5	85.0	61.1
1969	83.5	87.0	86.5	46.0	59.0	50.0	78.5	73.5	73.0	76.0	118.5	97.5	77.4
1970	115.0	112.5	70.0	67.5	56.0	74.5	89.0	94.5	97.0	73.5	102.5	145.0	91.4
1971	116.5	101.0	73.5	67.0	60.0	96.0	82.5	108.0	97.5	103.5	102.5	122.5	94.2
1972	150.0	125.0	105.0	145.0	150.0	100.0	112.5	110.0	125.0	135.0	135.0	160.0	129.4
1973	160.0	100.0	125.0										
Wholesale price, frozen fillets 3/													
1968	37.5	39.5	41.0	42.0	38.5	38.5	38.5	39.0	41.5	53.0	52.5	50.0	42.7
1969	52.0	52.5	53.0	52.0	51.0	51.0	51.0	51.5	51.5	53.5	53.5	55.0	52.3
1970	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.5	54.5	54.5	55.5	57.5	54.7
1971	61.0	56.5	56.5	55.0	55.5	55.5	55.5	55.5	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.0	56.3
1972	56.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	59.0	58.8
1973	*	*	*										
Retail price 4/													
1968	66.8	67.2	66.5	67.1	67.5	67.7	67.6	67.8	67.5	67.9	68.1	68.7	67.5
1969	69.1	70.1	70.1	71.3	72.6	73.4	74.6	75.9	76.8	77.6	78.3	79.7	74.1
1970	80.6	83.5	85.3	86.0	87.4	88.4	89.0	89.4	90.0	90.9	91.5	92.6	87.9
1971	93.8	96.4	98.4	98.9	100.0	101.2	101.8	101.6	101.8	102.0	102.4	101.8	100.0
1972	102.4	102.7	102.9	103.4	104.0	104.9	105.3	106.9	108.4	108.8	112.0	113.7	106.3
1973	115.7	119.6	120.2										

1/ Weighted average for large and scrod, New England principal ports.
2/ Skins on, 20-lb. tins, Boston, Massachusetts.
3/ Canadian, skins on, 1-lb. packages, f.o.b. Boston, Massachusetts.
4/ One-pound packages, Bureau of Labor Statistics 47-city United States Average price.
5/ Annual weighted average.

* No quotes BLS.

Table 13.--Supplies and utilization of ocean perch, 1967-73 (fillet weight)

Year	Supplies						Utilization		
	Beginning stocks	Landings			Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption	
		Atlantic	Pacific	Total				Total	Per capita
	Million pounds								Pounds
1967	17.9	21.4	6.2	27.6	36.3	81.8	18.0	63.8	0.319
1968	18.0	18.7	3.8	22.5	50.4	90.9	19.7	71.2	.356
1969	19.7	17.3	4.3	21.6	64.2	105.5	16.4	89.1	.446
1970	16.4	16.6	3.7	20.3	54.0	90.7	21.3	69.4	.339
1971	21.3	18.0	3.3	21.3	56.7	99.3	20.7	78.6	.381
1972 1/	20.7	17.7	3.5	21.2	71.7	113.6	17.8	95.8	.466
1972									
January	20.7	1.2	NA	1.2	6.9	28.8	17.5	11.3	.055
February	17.5	1.1	NA	1.1	4.4	23.0	12.1	10.9	.053
March	12.1	1.7	NA	1.7	3.5	17.3	7.2	10.1	.049
1st quarter	20.7	4.0	NA	4.0	14.8	39.5	7.2	32.3	.156
1973									
January	17.8	1.0	NA	1.0	3.3	22.1	14.6	7.5	.036
February	14.6	1.3	NA	1.3	3.1	19.0	10.6	8.4	.040
March	10.6	2.1	NA	2.1	2.6	15.3	6.0	9.3	.044
1st quarter	17.8	4.4	NA	4.4	9.0	31.2	6.0	25.2	.121

1/ Preliminary.

Table 14.--Exvessel, wholesale, and retail prices of ocean perch, monthly, 1968-73

Species/Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Cents per pound												
Exvessel price 1/													
1968	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
1969	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.2
1970	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.0
1971	5.4	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.1
1972	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.3	5.7	6.2	6.4	6.3	5.7	6.4	5.8
1973	6.9	7.2	7.2										
Wholesale price, frozen fillets 2/													
1968	27.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	27.0	27.0	28.0	27.5	27.3	27.0	27.0	28.0	27.1
1969	28.5	28.5	27.5	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.5	30.0	30.0	32.0	34.0	35.0	30.2
1970	35.5	35.5	35.5	36.5	37.5	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	38.5	38.5	37.5	36.9
1971	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	36.6	38.2	35.7	35.6	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.8
1972	36.0	36.4	39.0	40.0	40.0	43.0	44.0	47.0	49.0	49.3	50.3	51.5	43.8
1973	52.0	53.0	53.0										
Retail price, frozen fillets 3/													
1968	54.4	54.6	53.7	53.6	53.8	53.8	54.6	54.3	50.8	54.8	54.5	54.5	53.9
1969	54.6	53.8	53.8	54.2	54.7	55.3	55.4	56.2	57.0	57.5	57.8	58.4	55.7
1970	59.4	61.3	61.6	63.2	63.3	63.8	64.0	65.7	65.6	56.3	66.6	68.5	63.2
1971	69.1	70.9	71.7	72.7	73.5	73.7	73.5	73.3	73.2	73.3	72.2	71.8	72.4
1972	73.4	73.7	72.5	73.1	73.3	73.8	75.2	77.1	78.0	82.1	84.6	85.1	76.8
1973	87.6	90.3	91.8										

1/ Weighted average at principal New England ports.
2/ Skin-on, 1-lb. package, at Boston, Massachusetts.
3/ Bureau of Labor Statistics 46-city United States average price.

Table 15.--Supplies and utilization of Pacific halibut, 1967-73 (dressed weight)

Year	Supplies				Utilization		
	Beginning stocks	Landings	Imports	Total	Ending stocks	Apparent consumption: Total	Apparent consumption: Per capita
	Million pounds						Pounds
1967	20.7	30.1	27.2	78.0	19.3	58.7	0.297
1968	19.3	19.4	33.3	72.0	13.7	58.3	.291
1969	13.7	25.0	32.0	70.7	14.9	55.8	.276
1970	14.9	26.1	27.2	68.2	17.0	51.2	.252
1971	17.0	21.4	28.0	66.4	11.2	55.2	.268
1972 1/	11.2	19.8	34.5	65.5	18.3	47.2	.227
1972							
January	11.2	-	1.0	12.2	8.4	3.8	.018
February	8.4	-	1.6	10.0	6.0	4.0	.019
March	6.0	-	2.4	8.4	3.6	4.8	.023
1st qtr.	11.2	-	5.0	16.2	3.6	12.6	.060
1973							
January	18.3	-	1.0	19.3	14.3	5.0	.024
February	14.3	-	1.0	15.3	11.0	4.3	.022
March	11.0	-	1.6	12.6	8.7	3.9	.021
1st qtr.	18.3	-	3.6	21.9	8.7	13.2	.066

1/ Preliminary.

Table 16.--Halibut: Imports by country of origin, 1970-72
(Dressed Weight)

Country	1970	1971	1972
	Thousand Pounds		
Japan	6,333	5,202	20,092
Canada	20,520	22,162	13,520
Iceland	368	268	420
Denmark	-	79	4
Finland	-	68	-
Norway	-	63	-
Poland	-	-	240
Netherlands	-	-	90
Other countries	27	121	97
Total	27,248	27,963	34,453

Table 16A.--Halibut: Imports by country of origin, January-March 1972-73

Country	1973		1972	
	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars	Thousand Pounds	Thousand Dollars
Canada	1,343.6	1,266.6	1,462.4	1,010.0
Japan	2,061.8	1,975.2	3,225.8	1,269.0
Mexico	22.6	3.9	16.7	2.4
Taiwan	27.8	20.0	-	-
Iceland	80.8	37.5	143.0	65.0
Netherlands	44.9	40.6	42.4	20.2
Denmark	.4	.4	-	-
Norway	33.4	17.6	-	-
U.K.	-	-	27.9	13.1
Total	3,614.8	3,361.8	4,918.2	2,379.7

Table 17.--Exvessel, wholesale, and retail prices of Pacific halibut, monthly, 1968-72

Species/Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Cents per pound												
Exvessel price, Seattle 1/													
1968	--	--	--	27.2	24.8	25.1	25.7	27.4	29.0	25.8	33.7	--	28.3
1969	--	--	--	35.4	36.9	39.2	43.4	45.3	42.4	43.5	43.3	--	41.2
1970	--	--	--	43.4	40.1	43.0	44.4	39.8	34.9	32.5	35.6	--	39.2
1971	--	--	--	34.9	33.1	35.8	36.2	36.7	39.4	41.6	--	--	36.8
1972	--	--	--	60.3	58.3	65.7	70.5	73.7	79.9	--	--	--	68.0
Exvessel price, Ketchikan 1/													
1968	--	--	--	--	20.0	19.8	20.5	21.0	--	--	--	--	20.3
1969	--	--	--	--	29.3	34.5	37.5	46.0	38.5	--	--	--	37.2
1970	--	--	--	--	35.5	39.1	39.2	37.3	--	--	--	--	37.8
1971	--	--	--	--	31.0	31.0	31.3	--	--	--	--	--	31.1
1972	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	70.0	--	--	--	--	70.0
1973	--	--	--	50.0									
Exvessel price, Prince Rupert 1/													
1968	--	--	--	22.6	24.4	22.7	22.9	--	--	--	--	--	23.2
1969	--	--	--	--	36.7	40.9	43.3	45.3	44.1	43.7	--	--	42.3
1970	--	--	--	--	39.4	42.6	42.5	38.9	35.6	31.7	--	--	38.5
1971	--	--	--	--	33.6	32.7	34.0	37.4	37.8	--	--	--	35.1
1972	--	--	--	--	59.8	66.6	72.5	76.3	78.5	--	--	--	70.7
1973	--	--	--	--									
Wholesale price 2/													
1968	39.0	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.3	37.2	39.4	41.6	40.6	45.2	38.5	39.0	38.2
1969	41.3	41.3	43.0	47.0	47.0	58.0	62.0	62.0	66.0	60.0	63.0	58.0	54.1
1970	57.5	57.5	56.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.5	57.0	57.3	56.7	55.3	54.9	56.9
1971	54.2	54.2	55.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.5	55.0	58.5	54.1
1972	62.0	62.1	67.6	72.0	76.8	77.0	85.0	90.1	92.2	95.0	95.0	95.0	80.8
1973	91.8	91.7	90.4	88.0									
Retail price 3/													
1968	88.1	87.5	91.5	93.2	92.7	92.2	89.5	89.8	88.0	89.1	93.0	89.0	90.3
1969	86.0	91.5	90.3	86.6	91.8	93.5	103.5	106.5	101.0	100.1	123.8	104.0	98.6
1970	108.0	102.5	101.9	113.8	116.0	112.8	110.0	108.0	112.8	108.3	106.6	106.0	108.6
1971	106.5	107.8	107.9	107.8	111.5	110.0	110.0	104.0	107.1	112.8	108.9	109.7	108.7
1972	115.1	124.0	124.0	126.5	135.6	137.0	139.0	158.0	160.3	162.8	164.0	167.8	142.8
1973	174.2	169.3	170.7	174.0									

1/ Weighted average price for medium size.
2/ Dressed form, frozen, at New York City.
3/ Steak form, fresh at New York City.

Table 18.--Landings and receipts of fresh and frozen salmon at Seattle, 1964-72

Year	Total	Alaska	Alaska as a percent of total
	- - - - Million pounds 1/- - -		- Percent -
1964	26.5	11.3	42.6
1965	27.0	12.8	47.4
1966	35.1	16.4	46.7
1967	28.8	8.1	28.1
1968	28.4	10.3	36.3
1969	24.9	9.0	36.1
1970	26.4	6.5	24.6
1971	36.9	20.2	54.7
1972	36.6	17.5	47.8
1972			
January	.6	.5	83.3
February	.5	.4	80.0
March	.5	.3	60.0
1st quarter	1.6	1.2	75.0
1973			
January	.7	.4	57.1
February	.9	.5	55.6
March			
1st quarter			

1/ Round weight.

Table 19.--Wholesale prices for dressed salmon, monthly, 1970-73

Month	King 1/				Silver 2/			
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973
	Cents per pound							
January	127.5	136.0	126.0	150.0	96.4	103.0	101.3	140.0
February	127.5	136.0	125.0	160.0	97.5	100.1	104.0	140.0
March	128.0	130.0	125.0	162.0	97.5	97.5	105.0	145.0
April	127.5	129.0	125.0		100.0	96.2	105.0	
May	130.6	125.0	125.0		98.8	83.0	105.0	
June	131.9	121.3	125.0		97.5	80.0	105.0	
July	140.0	121.9	125.0		105.0	80.0	105.0	
August	144.1	119.0	145.0		107.5	80.0	107.0	
September	143.6	118.8	146.3		108.3	80.0	110.0	
October	140.0	130.0	150.0		110.0	80.0	130.0	
November	140.0	130.0	150.0		110.0	97.5	130.0	
December	136.0	129.5	150.0		103.2	100.0	130.0	

1/ Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
2/ New York - primarily f.o.b. warehouses.

Table 20.--Salmon pack by species, 1966-72

Species	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	Percent change: 1972 over 1971	Percent change: 1971 over 1970
	Thousand standard cases							Percent	
King	83.7	91.4	70.2	69.4	50.9	76.2	47.7	-37	+50
Chum	611.3	360.3	654.5	212.1	465.5	576.8	583.3	+1	+24
Pink	2,068.6	616.5	1,841.6	1,261.5	1,275.5	1,194.3	544.6	-54	-6
Red	1,385.5	863.2	714.6	881.3	1,831.2	1,379.3	539.5	-61	+25
Coho	205.5	138.9	163.9	123.6	198.8	164.3	57.5	-65	-17
Steelhead	2.9	2.0	2.8	3.0	.3	2.5	.5	-80	-17
Total	4,357.5	2,072.3	3,447.6	2,550.9	3,822.2	3,393.4	1,773.1	-48	-11

Percent of salmon pack, by species, 1966-72

Species	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Percent						
King	1.9	4.4	2.0	2.7	1.3	2.2	2.7
Chum	14.0	17.4	19.0	8.3	12.2	17.0	32.9
Pink	47.5	29.7	53.4	49.6	33.4	35.2	30.7
Red	31.8	41.7	20.7	34.5	47.9	40.6	30.4
Coho	4.7	6.7	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.8	3.2
Steelhead	.1	.1	.1	.1	2/	.1	.1
Total 1/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Figures may not add to total because of rounding.
2/ Less than 0.1.

Table 21.--U.S. imports of canned salmon by country of origin, 1970-73

Country	1970	1971	1972	Jan-Mar 1972	Jan-Mar 1973
	Thousand Pounds				
Canada	1,496	1,100	4,756	1,535	820
Norway	188	2	1	-	-
Japan	723	405	6,838	1,421	1,942
Other	10	-	1	1	-
Total	2,417	1,507	11,596	2,957	2,762

Table 22.--Supplies and utilization of canned salmon, 1971-72

Year/ Species	Supplies					Utilization				
	Beginning stocks		Production	Imports	Total	Ending stocks		Exports	Apparent consumption	
	Canners	Distributors				Canners	Distributors		Total	Per capita
	Thousand standard cases									Pounds
1971--1st half										
King	30.4					8.9				
Red	1,018.4					309.3				
Coho	91.5					34.1				
Pink	740.8					137.0				
Chum	317.0					93.8				
Total	2,197.9	451.8		11.6	2,661.3	583.1	375.9	122.1	1,580.2 (75.86 mil.lbs)	.368
1971--2d half										
King	8.9		76.2			42.1				
Red	309.3		1,379.3			962.0				
Coho	34.1		164.3			134.3				
Pink	137.0		1,194.3			702.8				
Chum	93.8		576.8			409.5				
Steelhead			2.5							
Total	583.1	375.9	3,393.4	20.7	4,373.1	2,250.7	448.1	257.7	1,416.6 (68.00 mil.lbs)	.330
1972--1st half										
King	42.1					21.8				
Red	962.0					235.6				
Coho	734.3					53.2				
Pink	702.8					147.9				
Chum	409.5					127.9				
Steelhead										
Total	2,250.7	448.1		127.1	2,835.9	586.4	362.2	251.9	1,625.4 (73.02 mil.lbs)	.375
1972--2d half										
King	21.8		47.7			31.4				
Red	235.6		539.5			359.7				
Coho	53.2		57.5			46.3				
Pink	147.9		544.6			293.7				
Chum	127.9		583.3			435.4				
Steelhead			.5							
Total	586.4	362.2	1,773.1	115.5	2,837.2	1,166.5	341.0	193.1	1,136.6 (54.56 mil.lbs)	.262

1/ Preliminary.

Table 23.--United States wholesale prices of canned salmon, monthly, 1968-73 1/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Dollars per case 2/												
Red (sockeye)													
1968	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.70	41.00	41.00	40.50	40.50	40.31
1969	40.50	40.50	40.63	41.00	41.00	41.25	43.30	43.75	44.13	45.13	45.25	45.25	42.64
1970	45.25	45.44	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	42.90	40.00	40.00	40.00	41.13	41.50	43.19
1971	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	41.50	43.00	44.50	3/	3/	46.00	46.00	42.85
1972	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.50	47.50	47.50	47.50	56.00	56.50	56.50	56.50	56.50	51.08
1973	56.50	56.50	56.50										
Pink:													
1968	32.50	32.50	32.80	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	32.30	31.00	31.00	30.00	29.75	31.99
1969	29.70	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.80	32.40	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	31.28
1970	31.60	31.25	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	32.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.50	32.65
1971	33.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.80	35.83	3/	3/	36.00	36.00	34.86
1972	36.00	37.00	37.00	37.38	37.50	37.50	37.75	41.25	44.50	44.50	44.75	45.00	40.01
1973	45.25	45.50	45.50										
Chum:													
1968	29.00	29.00	29.30	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.50	29.30	28.50	28.13	27.38	27.00	28.80
1969	27.00	26.75	26.50	26.50	26.50	26.88	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.88	29.00	27.67
1970	28.80	28.25	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.50	29.00	29.50	29.50	28.71
1971	29.50	30.00	30.00	30.13	30.50	30.50	30.50	31.50	3/	3/	31.50	31.50	30.56
1972	32.00	31.00	31.00	31.50	31.50	31.50	31.50	34.75	38.00	38.50	40.00	40.00	34.27
1973	40.00	40.00	40.00										
King (chinook)													
1968	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00
1969	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	35.00	36.50	36.75	36.50	34.73
1970	36.50	37.13	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.00	37.25	37.50	37.50	37.63	37.50	37.17
1971	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	3/	3/	38.50	38.50	37.70
1972	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	38.50	*	*	*	*	38.50
1973	*	*	*										

1/ Average of the weekly prices reported by Seattle brokers and canners.
2/ Forty-eight 1-pound talls. Does not include discounts and promotional allowances.
3/ Prices not reported during the price freeze.
* Prices not quoted.

Table 24.--Supplies and utilization of canned sardines, 1967-73 (product weight)

Year	Supplies				Utilization			
	1/ Beginning stocks	2/ U.S. production	3/ Imports	Total Supply	Ending stocks	Exports	Apparent consumption	
							Total	Per capita
	Million pounds							Pounds
1967	13.8	29.3	61.9	105.0	13.2	1.4	90.4	0.46
1968	13.2	40.5	69.7	123.4	23.3	3.0	97.1	.49
1969	23.3	24.4	56.5	104.2	18.6	2.1	83.5	.41
1970	18.6	18.9	59.6	97.1	10.2	1.5	85.4	.42
1971	10.2	22.2	61.7	94.1	8.0	.9	85.2	.41
1972 4/	8.0	36.6	82.7	127.3	18.8	3.0	105.5	.50
1972 4/ 1st qtr.	8.0	4.1	20.6	32.7	6.5	.7	25.5	.12
1973 4/ 1st qtr.	18.8	2.3	14.9	36.0	n/a	.5	n/a	n/a

1/ Canners and distributors stocks of Maine sardines.
2/ Pacific pack has been negligible since 1967.
3/ Includes some canned sea herring.
4/ Preliminary.

Table 25.--Sardine imports by country of origin, 1967-72 1/

Country	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
	Thousand pounds						Percent					
	Not in Oil											
South Africa	23,331	24,880	12,669	5,067	4,307	11,849	86.6	81.8	69.8	39.4	22.7	41.3
Norway	2,808	4,413	4,433	5,742	5,971	4,856	10.4	14.5	24.4	44.7	31.5	16.9
Canada	387	564	320	586	389	320	1.4	1.9	2.1	4.6	2.0	1.1
Denmark	103	145	165	204	609	616	.4	.5	.9	1.6	3.2	3.3
Portugal	57	59	25	50	52	77	.2	.2	.1	.4	.3	.3
Venezuela	-	-	15	25	91	711	-	-	.1	.2	.5	2.5
Peru	-	-	-	-	961	1,681	-	-	-	-	5.1	5.9
Poland	-	-	-	576	2,115	995	-	-	-	4.5	11.1	3.5
United Kingdom	-	32	-	13	758	355	-	.1	-	.1	4.0	1.2
Other	259	338	460	575	3,732 2/	1,175	1.0	1.0	2.6	4.5	19.6	25.0
Total	26,945	30,431	18,147	12,838	18,985	28,671	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	In Oil											
Norway	13,493	15,663	15,168	18,848	16,501	21,130	52.9	55.1	55.7	55.3	53.2	50.8
Portugal	5,229	5,815	5,809	5,170	4,104	5,865	20.5	20.4	21.3	15.2	13.2	14.1
Canada	3,425	3,242	1,943	4,344	2,621	1,496	13.4	11.4	7.1	12.8	8.4	3.6
Denmark	701	1,136	1,642	2,013	3,666	5,867	2.8	4.0	6.0	5.9	11.8	14.1
Venezuela	623	146	239	490	500	1,920	2.4	.5	.9	1.4	1.6	4.6
United Kingdom	498	708	238	779	1,566	1,211	2.0	2.5	.9	2.3	5.1	2.9
Poland	2	24	12	18	186	532	-	-	.1	.1	.6	1.3
Spain	226	302	753	1,368	1,329	2,275	.9	1.1	2.8	4.0	4.3	5.5
Morocco	1,015	1,155	1,236	691	208	494	4.0	4.1	4.5	2.0	.7	1.2
Other	283	245	180	346	353	776	1.1	.9	.7	1.0	1.1	1.9
Total	25,495	28,426	27,220	34,067	31,034	41,567	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Does not include sea herring.
2/ Includes 3,083 thousand pounds from Japan.

Table 26--Exvessel, wholesale and retail prices of Maine sardines, monthly, 1966-73 1/

Prices/Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year Average
						Cents per pound 2/							
Exvessel price (Maine)													
1966	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.9
1967	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.4
1968	2.5	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
1969	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
1970	--	2.0	--	--	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.8
1971	--	--	--	1.1	--	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	--	2.3
1972	--	--	--	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.2	3.1
1973	--	--	--										
Wholesale price													
						Dollars per case 3/							
1966	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	10.50
1967	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25	12.00	12.25	12.25	12.25	11.56
1968	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25
1969	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.25	12.63	12.63	12.31
1970	12.63	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	14.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	14.07
1971	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	15.75	15.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	15.96
1972	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	17.55	17.30	17.10	17.10	15.75	16.84
1973	16.25	16.25	16.25										
Retail price													
						Cents per can 4/							
1966	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.6	14.7	14.2
1967	15.3	15.0	15.1	15.3	15.0	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.5	15.1
1968	15.8	16.0	15.8	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.1
1969	16.3	16.5	16.4	16.5	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.5
1970	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.9	17.1	17.3	17.2	17.4	17.8	18.2	18.7	19.0	17.4
1971	19.3	19.6	19.7	19.8	20.0	20.4	20.5	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.2	21.4	20.4
1972	21.6	21.6	21.4	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.1	22.6	22.7	22.9	23.0	22.1
1973	22.4	22.4	22.6										

1/ Keyless, oils.
2/ Round weight.
3/ 100 - ¼-lb. cans per case. New York prices taken on Monday or Tuesday of the week in which the 13th of the month falls.
4/ U. S. average prices ¼-lb. can as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 27.--Receipts of domestic-caught tuna by United States canneries by region and species, 1970-72

Region/Species	1970	1971	1972	Percent change	Jan.-Mar. 1972	Jan.-Mar. 1973	Percent Change
	Thousand pounds			1972/71	Thousand pounds		1972/73
California							
Albacore	34,722	31,082	34,996	+ 13	8	56	*
Yellowfin	231,264	160,472	236,566	+ 47	73,810	43,218	- 41
Skipjack	76,098	100,676	36,012	- 64	4,512	2,312	- 49
Other 1/	15,524	38,836	47,870	+ 23	516	5,218	*
Total	357,608	331,066	355,444	+ 7	78,846	50,804	- 36
Washington & Oregon							
Albacore	28,186	20,732	36,650	+ 77	-	-	-
Yellowfin	-	-	-				
Skipjack	-	-	-				
Other	-	-	-				
Total	28,186	20,732	36,650	+ 77	-	-	-
Puerto Rico, American Samoa, and Hawaii							
Albacore	-	-	92	*	-	-	-
Yellowfin 2/	56,960	42,242	105,686	+150	35,916	25,410	- 29
Skipjack	35,602	97,058	48,938	- 50	9,274	6,036	- 35
Other	488	1,858	1,096	- 41	-	-	-
Total	93,050	141,158	155,812	+ 10	45,190	31,446	- 30
Total All Regions							
Albacore	62,908	51,814	71,738	+ 38	8	56	*
Yellowfin	288,224	202,714	342,252	+ 69	109,726	68,628	- 37
Skipjack	111,700	197,734	84,950	- 57	13,786	8,348	- 39
Other	16,012	40,694	48,966	+ 20	516	5,218	*
Total	478,844	492,956	547,906		124,036	82,250	- 34
Grand Total All Species	478,844	492,956	547,906	+ 11	124,036	82,250	- 34

1/ Includes bluefin and bonito.
2/ Includes small quantity of bigeye.
* Increase greater than 200 percent.

Source: San Pedro Market News.

Table 28.--United States imports of raw tuna (not including bluefin or bonito), monthly, 1968-73

Year/Species	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Million pounds												
1968													
Albacore	8.4	8.7	17.6	9.4	8.3	9.8	6.6	9.2	22.4	14.0	9.4	8.9	132.7
Yellowfin	6.7	3.6	9.1	9.0	16.4	11.3	17.7	13.7	11.8	16.0	8.5	8.9	132.7
Skijack	1.8	2.0	3.2	4.6	5.7	4.7	2.4	4.9	2.0	3.5	4.0	7.9	46.7
Total	16.9	14.3	29.9	23.0	30.4	25.8	26.7	27.8	36.2	33.5	21.9	25.7	312.1
1969													
Albacore	14.5	4.7	10.5	11.7	4.4	11.8	21.9	18.5	9.3	9.3	29.4	11.6	158.5
Yellowfin	5.8	2.7	7.5	11.1	8.5	7.6	5.6	10.0	11.4	11.4	8.8	9.4	99.8
Skipjack	4.6	3.2	3.7	2.6	9.4	15.9	1.7	0.9	3.8	3.8	1.5	2.3	51.8
Total	24.9	10.6	21.7	25.4	22.3	37.5	21.1	29.4	24.5	39.7	39.7	23.3	310.1
Albacore	9.1	13.5	7.6	22.9	5.0	11.9	14.8	9.8	17.1	23.7	10.5	10.1	156.0
Yellowfin	9.2	10.8	10.3	12.8	5.4	9.2	14.2	9.3	11.0	6.7	8.2	6.5	113.6
Skipjack	0.4	1.5	1.0	5.1	4.0	0.1	9.5	10.3	14.1	5.4	4.8	8.2	64.4
Total	18.7	25.8	18.9	40.8	14.4	21.2	38.5	29.4	42.2	35.8	23.5	24.8	334.0
1971													
Albacore	7.9	9.9	9.6	9.2	5.5	9.8	9.6	24.1	7.6	21.7	11.0	15.5	141.4
Yellowfin	3.5	3.8	8.3	8.0	9.0	6.3	3.7	4.4	9.4	11.9	11.8	23.9	104.0
Skipjack	7.7	9.3	15.5	20.4	11.5	7.1	4.7	2.6	4.2	8.5	18.5	21.5	131.5
Total	19.1	23.0	33.4	37.6	26.0	23.2	18.0	31.1	21.2	42.1	41.3	60.9	376.9
1972													
Albacore	14.0	7.5	16.5	21.8	13.5	8.1	25.1	28.9	26.8	20.1	17.9	12.8	213.0
Yellowfin	13.9	6.3	17.0	14.9	14.7	16.1	10.5	11.2	12.2	10.3	17.0	12.5	156.6
Skipjack	27.2	9.9	22.5	23.2	15.9	11.1	13.8	28.8	17.4	14.6	14.6	19.7	218.7
Total	55.1	23.7	56.0	59.9	44.1	35.3	49.4	68.9	56.4	45.0	49.5	45.0	588.3
1973													
Albacore	14.1	13.0	20.9										
Yellowfin	22.3	11.6	8.2										
Skipjack	20.3	16.5	14.4										
Total	56.7	41.1	43.5										

Table 29.--Imports of canned tuna (not in oil), monthly, 1967-72 1/

Year/Species	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	Thousand pounds												
1967													
Albacore	4,120	2,967	2,193	2,021	1,692	2,454	3,441	4,131	5,156	4,014	3,836	2,640	38,674
Other	2,636	1,405	1,676	1,468	882	2,290	2,428	2,695	3,030	2,744	3,442	1,765	26,461
Total	6,756	4,381	3,869	3,489	2,574	2,454	5,869	6,826	8,186	6,758	7,278	4,405	65,135
1968													
Albacore	3,657	2,858	3,205	4,170	3,208	3,598	3,212	2,444	4,179	3,883	3,965	3,483	41,862
Other	2,103	1,752	1,390	2,006	2,049	1,592	2,301	2,510	2,620	2,269	2,782	1,787	25,161
Total	5,760	4,610	4,595	6,176	5,257	5,190	5,513	4,954	6,799	6,152	6,747	5,270	67,023
1969													
Albacore	986	3,145	3,657	6,058	4,772	3,508	6,531	7,351	4,181	4,706	3,231	2,945	51,072
Other	1,090	1,645	1,673	3,298	2,862	2,099	1,970	1,024	856	1,555	2,103	1,713	21,888
Total	2,076	4,790	5,330	9,356	7,634	5,607	8,501	8,376	5,037	6,261	5,334	4,658	72,960
1970													
Albacore	5,418	2,191	2,514	2,053	2,199	4,034	3,897	6,112	4,593	4,284	4,044	1,072	42,411
Other	2,669	1,517	1,136	1,610	1,325	2,395	3,529	3,591	2,944	3,293	4,069	1,617	26,695
Total	8,087	3,708	3,650	3,663	3,524	6,429	7,426	9,703	7,537	7,577	8,113	2,689	72,106
1971													
Albacore	3,031	1,096	790	513	1,300	4,187	4,903	4,061	8,520	1,286	377	2,031	32,095
Other	5,171	3,280	1,895	1,691	2,639	2,882	2,514	1,404	1,713	1,346	602	1,558	26,696
Total	8,202	4,376	2,685	2,204	3,939	7,069	7,417	5,465	10,234	2,632	979	3,589	58,791
1972													
Albacore	722	338	135	1,446	3,696	2,899	2,412	5,161	5,572	4,356	4,763	6,525	38,034
Other	621	592	478	1,119	2,293	1,707	1,159	1,740	1,804	1,321	2,723	2,537	18,094
Total	1,343	930	613	2,565	5,989	4,606	3,571	6,910	7,376	5,677	7,486	9,062	56,128
1973													
Albacore	3,364	1,512	412										
Other	2,104	1,325	1,402										
Total	5,468	2,837	1,814										

1/ Canned tuna imports in oil are negligible and are not included.

Table 30.--United States imports of raw albacore tuna, by country of origin, 1971-72

Country	1971	Percent of total	1972	Percent of total
	Thousand pounds			
Northern Antilles	4,213	3.0	5,120	2.4
Peru	-	-	-	-
Argentina	7,209	5.1	5,787	2.7
Republic of Korea	1,734	1.2	10,100	4.7
Japan	88,099	62.7	103,687	48.6
British Pacific Islands	6,939	4.9	11,104	5.2
Other Pacific Islands	5,300	3.8	15,156	7.1
Canary Islands	750	0.5	5,445	2.6
Sierra Leone	7,165	5.1	5,553	2.6
Ivory Coast	3,172	2.3	8,889	4.2
Republic of South Africa	1,807	1.3	12,612	5.9
Panama	3,189	2.3	175	0.1
Other	10,916	7.8	29,622	13.9
Total	140,493	100.0	213,250	100.0

Table 31.--United States imports of raw yellowfin tuna, by country of origin, 1971-72

Country	1971	Percent of total	1972	Percent of total
	Thousand pounds			
Canada	3,111	3.0	4,114	2.6
Mexico	3,018	2.9	5,107	3.2
Costa Rica	5,360	5.1	3,938	2.5
Panama	6,765	6.4	4,255	2.7
Ecuador	9,299	8.9	8,117	5.2
Peru	9,893	9.4	5,706	3.6
Malaysia	4,701	4.5	8,652	5.5
Philippine Republic	2,438	2.3	3,545	2.2
Taiwan	3,375	3.2	8,411	5.4
Japan	36,301	34.6	44,863	28.6
British Pacific Islands	4,297	4.1	11,404	7.3
Ivory Coast	1,677	1.6	7,780	5.0
Kenya	3,490	3.3	3,300	2.1
Trinidad	191	0.2	-	-
France	-	-	3,082	2.0
Other Pacific Islands	1,062	1.0	7,680	4.9
Mauretania	1,491	1.4	3,254	2.0
Other	8,551	8.1	23,828	15.2
Total	105,020	100.0	157,036	100.0

Table 32.--United States imports of raw skipjack tuna, by country of origin, 1971-72

Country	1971	Percent of total	1972	Percent of total
	Thousand pounds			
Canada	2,940	2.2	2,144	1.0
Panama	4,922	3.7	2,191	1.0
Ecuador	11,647	8.9	6,042	2.8
Peru	12,921	9.8	3,637	1.7
Japan	71,752	54.6	116,174	53.1
Sierra Leone	1,074	0.8	-	-
Ivory Coast	3,283	2.5	15,392	7.0
Ghana	7,257	5.5	6,120	2.8
Mexico	777	0.6	3,424	1.6
France	39	-	23,543	10.8
Spain	-	-	10,135	4.6
Taiwan	381	0.3	1,691	0.8
Senegal	882	0.7	4,379	2.0
Angola	7,910	6.0	7,858	3.6
Congo Brazzaville	-	-	3,652	1.7
Other	5,751	4.4	12,220	5.5
Total	131,536	100.0	218,602	100.0

Table 35.--United States tuna pack, by region, 1967-73[1/] (does not include bonito)

Year	California[2/]	Washington and Oregon	Puerto Rico	Other[3/]	Total
	Thousand standard cases				
1967	8,962	1,509	5,852	3,359	19,682
1968	9,043	1,778	6,401	2,790	20,012
1969	8,990	1,657	6,334	3,116	20,097
1970	10,564	1,589	6,366	3,541	22,060
1971					
January	298	36	227	212	773
February	843	63	961	167	2,034
March	1,058	70	676	13	1,817
1st qtr.	2,199	169	1,864	392	4,624
April	1,213	122	410	481	2,226
May	792	124	1,005	112	2,033
June	1,024	81	557	320	1,982
2d qtr.	3,029	327	1,972	913	6,241
July	902	142	592	291	1,927
August	591	244	748	261	1,844
September	663	198	621	296	1,778
3d qtr.	2,156	584	1,961	848	5,549
Oct.	586	166	852	304	1,908
Nov.	792	130	829	185	1,946
Dec.	972	46	787	130	1,935
4th qtr.	2,350	342	2,478	619	5,789
Year	9,734	1,422	8,275	2,772	22,203
1972					
January	493	4/	757	316	1,566
February	859	143	1,022	248	2,272
March	1,392	63	982	353	2,790
1st qtr.	2,744	206	2,761	917	6,628
April	1,451	139	770	395	2,755
May	1,483	53	1,043	294	2,873
June	1,252	164	581	279	2,276
2d qtr.	4,186	356	2,394	968	7,904
July	1,252	342	848	311	2,753
August	1,479	602	710	418	3,209
September	1,076	253	1,117	376	2,822
3d qtr.	3,807	1,197	2,675	1,105	8,784
October	1,063	78	1,046	299	2,486
November	719	98	1,169	254	2,240
December	525	70	1,204	253	2,052
4th qtr.	2,307	246	3,419	805	6,778
Year	13,044	2,005	11,249	3,796	30,094
Percent change		Percent			
1972 from 1971	+34	+41	+36	+37	+36
1973					
January	377	74	718	197	1,366
February	904	207	664	228	2,003
March	720	51	1,344	354	2,469
1st qtr.	2,001	332	2,726	779	5,838
Percent change		Percent			
from 1st qtr. 1972	-27	+61	- 1	-15	-12

1/ 1971 and 1972 data are preliminary.
2/ Source: California Department of Fish and Game.
3/ Includes Maryland, Hawaii, and American Samoa.
4/ January figures included in February.

Table 34.--Exvessel prices of tuna monthly, 1964-73

Species/Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Dollars per ton												
Albacore													
1964	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	312	312	312	312	312	314
1965	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	325	325	325	325	325	325
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	375	375	390	390	390	382
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	390	395	400	400	400	400	398
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	425	425	425	425	425	425
1969	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	450	450	450	450	450	450
1970	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	550	550	550	550	550	550
1971	-	-	-	-	-	-	630	630	630	630	630	630	630
1972	-	-	-	-	-	-	680	680	680	680	680	680	680
1973	-	-	-										
Bluefin													
1964	-	-	-	-	250	250	245	240	240	240	240	240	243
1965	-	-	-	-	-	267	267	260	255	255	271	208	255
1966	-	-	-	-	-	295	262	290	290	306	-	-	289
1967	-	280	270	-	-	235	235	235	237	237	237	237	245
1968	237	-	-	-	-	-	295	295	291	295	295	295	286
1969	301	-	-	305	305	306	276	306	306	306	306	-	302
1970	326	-	-	-	347	349	351	358	360	362	373	-	353
1971	-	-	392	-	400	401	403	403	400	400	400	401	400
1972	-	422	-	-	-	422	422	422	422	422	422	422	422
1973	-	-	-										
Skipjack 2/													
1964	209	211	210	208	209	203	203	203	200	200	200	200	205
1965	200	200	200	205	223	227	226	215	205	205	230	276	218
1966	339	374	364	335	298	280	263	266	276	280	294	293	305
1967	293	265	240	217	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	205	221
1968	205	257	257	258	260	263	264	265	266	266	266	266	258
1969	268	270	271	273	274	276	276	276	276	276	279	279	274
1970	291	296	298	301	308	317	323	327	331	333	338	339	317
1971	362	362	362	366	367	371	372	374	375	376	376	376	370
1972	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405	405
1973	447	447	447										
Yellowfin 2/													
1964	255	257	260	259	259	258	258	258	258	258	258	258	258
1965	270	270	270	275	283	287	287	280	275	275	291	326	282
1966	395	447	419	388	353	335	320	321	332	343	358	358	364
1967	358	319	295	277	265	265	265	265	267	267	267	267	281
1968	267	307	308	308	310	314	314	315	316	316	316	316	309
1969	318	319	322	323	325	326	326	326	326	326	329	330	325
1970	341	346	348	355	358	366	372	379	381	383	386	391	367
1971	412	412	412	415	417	421	420	420	420	421	421	421	418
1972	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442
1973	477	477	477										

1/ Midpoints of price ranges.
2/ Premium grade.

Table 35. Canned tuna wholesale and retail prices, monthly, 1968-73

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
	Dollars per case 1/												
Wholesale - Advertised brands 2/													
White solid (No. 1/2 - 7 oz. 48's)													
1968	16.35	16.34	16.35	16.35	16.60	16.85	16.85	16.85	16.85	16.85	16.85	17.65	16.72
1969	17.85	17.85	17.85	18.05	18.10	18.10	18.41	18.60	18.70	19.10	19.23	19.35	18.43
1970	19.35	19.35	19.55	19.85	19.85	19.95	20.35	20.51	22.35	22.35	22.35	22.35	20.68
1971	22.35	22.35	22.55	22.85	22.85	22.85	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	22.07
1972	21.50	22.28	22.70	22.74	22.75	22.75	23.31	23.50	23.50	24.89	25.35	25.35	23.39
1973	23.00	24.75	26.00										
Light chunk (No. 1/2 - 6-1/2 oz. 48's)													
1968	13.50	13.50	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.35	14.75	14.24
1969	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.85	14.91	15.10	15.25	15.85	15.98	16.35	15.19
1970	16.35	16.35	16.49	16.70	16.70	16.80	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.70	17.70	17.70	17.01
1971	18.20	18.70	18.70	18.65	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.70	18.61
1972	18.70	18.90	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.39	19.70	19.70	19.89	19.95	19.95	19.42
1973	19.95	19.95	19.95	20.70									
Wholesale - Private label 2/													
White solid (No. 1/2 - 7 oz. 48's)													
1968	13.25	13.25	13.85	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.05
1969	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.50	15.25	15.35	15.75	15.75	16.75	14.90
1970	16.75	16.75	16.49	16.70	16.70	16.80	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.70	17.70	17.70	18.20
1971	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25	20.25
1972	20.25	20.75	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	22.25	22.63	22.75	21.59
1973	22.75	23.00	23.00	23.50									
Light chunk (No. 1/2 - 6-1/2 oz. 48's)													
1968	10.75	10.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.58
1969	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.79	11.88	11.99	12.50	12.50	12.88	12.00
1970	12.88	12.88	12.98	13.00	13.00	13.20	14.00	14.13	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	13.79
1971	15.06	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.46
1972	15.50	15.60	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.81	17.00	17.00	17.19	17.25	17.25	16.57
1973	17.25	17.25	17.25	18.25									
Retail 3/													
Light chunk (6 - 6/2 oz. cans)													
	Cents per can												
1968	34.3	34.2	33.7	33.8	34.5	34.7	34.6	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.9	35.00	34.5
1969	35.1	35.4	35.1	35.3	35.6	35.5	35.4	35.7	35.8	36.3	36.5	36.9	35.7
1970	37.6	39.8	38.3	38.7	39.2	39.4	39.4	35.7	40.7	41.7	42.2	42.7	39.4
1971	43.3	43.6	43.0	44.3	44.2	44.4	44.2	44.2	44.3	44.1	43.9	44.1	44.0
1972	44.1	44.7	45.2	45.6	45.8	45.9	45.7	45.3	45.6	46.0	46.1	46.4	45.5
1973	46.5	46.7	46.9	47.6									

1/ Quotes do not include trade or promotional allowances.
2/ Reported by San Diego brokers and cannery representatives, f.o.b. canner's terminal.
3/ U.S. average retail price reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 36.--Japanese tuna export prices to United States' canners in American Samoa, monthly, 1967-72

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Avg.
	Dollars per ton												
Albacore (round) frozen monthly prices													
1967	390.0	NA	355.0	345.0	340.0	350.0	370.0	370.0	372.5	372.5	372.5	372.5	364.5
1968	372.5	377.5	377.5	377.5	377.5	377.5	377.5	380.0	382.5	385.0	390.0	410.0	382.1
1969	415.0	415.0	415.0	420.0	420.0	425.0	425.0	430.0	430.0	430.0	440.0	445.0	425.8
1970	455.0	465.0	475.0	485.0	510.0	530.0	555.0	623.0	575.0	585.0	605.0	521.0	540.3
1971	560.0	540.0	540.0	540.0	540.0	560.0	560.0	570.0	570.0	595.0	595.0	605.0	564.6
1972	605.0	605.0	625.0	650.0	670.0	670.0	698.0	NA	748.0	810.0	845.0	NA	692.6
Yellowfin (gilled and gutted) frozen monthly prices													
1967	350.0	NA	315.0	305.0	295.0	290.0	300.0	300.0	305.0	305.0	307.5	310.0	307.5
1968	310.0	315.0	317.5	317.5	317.5	317.5	317.5	317.5	320.0	322.5	327.5	335.0	319.6
1969	335.0	337.5	337.5	337.5	337.5	342.5	342.5	342.5	347.5	347.5	352.5	357.5	343.5
1970	367.5	377.5	387.5	392.5	392.5	420.0	430.0	485.0	450.0	455.0	465.0	472.5	424.6
1971	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	400.0	410.0	430.0	440.0	440.0	450.0	450.0	455.0	422.9
1972	455.0	465.0	475.0	500.0	540.0	540.0	558.0	NA	588.0	590.0	605.0	NA	531.6

Source: NMFS San Pedro Market News (various Japanese newspapers).

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